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Operations

AIR FORCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

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This Instruction implements Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 10-25, *Air Force Emergency Management.* It aligns the Air Force (AF) with Department of Defense Instruction (DODI), 6055.17, *DoD Installation Emergency Management (IEM) Program*, Department of Defense Directive (DODD) 3150.08, *DoD Response to Nuclear and Radiological Incidents*, DODI 3150.10, *DoD Response to U.S. Nuclear Weapon Incidents*, Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5, *Management of Domestic Incidents,* Presidential Policy Directive (PPD)-8, *National Preparedness,* the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the National Planning Frameworks (NPF), the National Response Framework (NRF), and the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF). This Instruction establishes the Air Force Incident Management System (AFIMS) based on the NIMS methodology and aligns AF Emergency Management (EM) program planning and response with the NRF as directed by HSPD-5. It establishes responsibilities, procedures, and standards for AF mitigation and emergency response to physical threats resulting from major accidents, natural disasters, conventional attacks, terrorist attacks, and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attacks. This Instruction outlines the AF EM Program roles, responsibilities, logistical requirements, response actions, and personal training. It also explains the AF EM Program structures, risk management processes, elements regarding the installation EM plan, and provides a framework for planning and preparedness. This Instruction includes domestic and foreign guidance. The authorities to waive wing/unit level-requirements in this publication are identified with a Tier ("**T-0**, **T-1**, **T-2**,

or **T-3**") number following the compliance statement. See Air Force Instruction (AFI) 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*, for a description of the authorities associated with the Tier numbers. Submit requests for waivers through the chain of command to the appropriate Tier waiver approval authority, or alternately, to the Publication Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for non-tiered compliance items. This publication applies to Regular Air Force (RegAF), Air Force Reserve (AFR), and Air National Guard (ANG) units and personnel. This publication also applies to all units to include tenant units assigned at the installation level. Send major command (MAJCOM) supplements to this publication to AF/A4CXR, HQ USAF/A4C, 1260 Air Force Pentagon, Washington, DC, 20330-1260. Use AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication* for recommended changes. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with (IAW) Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 33-363, *Management of Records*, and disposed of IAW with the AF Records Disposition Schedule (RDS) in the Air Force Records and Information Management System (AFRIMS).

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This revision has incorporated significant changes and must be reviewed completely. DODI 6055.17 requirements were incorporated into this revision, where applicable. Roles and responsibilities were adjusted throughout to account for the Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center (AFIMSC). Additionally, tiered waiver authorities for unit level compliance items were incorporated throughout this Instruction IAW AFI 33-360.

Chapter 1

AIR FORCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Section 1A—Overview

1.1. Purpose. This chapter outlines the mission, vision, policy, and principles of the AF EM Program, including responsibilities at the following levels: Secretary of the Air Force (SAF) agencies, Air Force, MAJCOM, AFIMSC, and installation. It also outlines responsibilities of supported and supporting organizations such as United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM), Joint Task Force–Civil Support (JTF-CS), and others.

1.2. Mission. The primary mission of the AF EM Program is to save lives; minimize the loss or degradation of resources; and continue, sustain, and restore operational capability in an all-hazards physical threat environment at AF installations worldwide.

1.2.1. The ancillary missions are to support homeland defense (HD) and civil support (CS) operations and to provide support to civil and host nation (HN) authorities according to Department of Defense (DoD) publications and through the appropriate combatant command (CCMD).

1.2.2. The AF EM Program contributes to mission assurance and the continuation of mission essential functions (MEFs) necessary to perform the operations of the installation in support of the national military strategy.

1.3. Vision. The vision of the AF EM Program is to utilize an all-hazards approach to protect the AF community and mission capability effectively and efficiently, leveraging Joint, interagency, and civilian authority's capacity as necessary.

1.4. Program Policy. PPD-8 aims to strengthen the security and resilience of the United States (U.S.) through systematic preparation for the threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation, including acts of terrorism, cyber-attacks, pandemics, and catastrophic natural disasters.

1.4.1. The Secretary of the Air Force (SecAF) established a single, integrated AF EM Program through AFPD 10-25.

1.4.2. The AF EM Program develops and implements measures for and manages activities related to emergency preparedness, incident management, and non-medical Counter-CBRN (C-CBRN), CBRN defense, and CBRN consequence management (CBRN CM). The Air Force Director of Civil Engineers (AF/A4C) is the OPR for the AF EM Program. AF/A4C will collaborate with AF/SG to ensure EM measures are integrated.

1.4.3. When compliance with this publication is impractical due to unique local or MAJCOM situations and the conditions of AFI 33-360, paragraph 1.9, Waivers, are satisfied, request a waiver through the specified Tiered Waiver Approval Authority according to AFI 33-360. For non-tiered items, request a waiver from AF/A4CX through AFCEC/CX. An approved waiver remains in effect IAW AFI 33-360, para 1.9.4.3.3. When the OPR revises this publication, the waiver requester must renew the waiver. AF/A4CX will maintain a copy of all waiver requests with the official instruction record set. During the waiver period, the

requesting commander/director shall actively work toward compliance by reducing the cost of compliance and remedying resource shortfall in IAW AFI 33-360, paragraph 1.9.5.4.3. (**T-1**).

1.5. EM Principles. The AF EM Program examines potential emergencies and disasters based on the risks posed by likely hazards and threats, develops and implements activities aimed at reducing the impact of these incidents on the installation, prepares for risks that cannot be eliminated, and prescribes actions to deal with consequences of actual incidents and to recover from those incidents. The EM program includes seven principles and five mission areas.

1.5.1. The following EM Program principles are comprehensive, progressive, risk driven, integrated, collaborative, coordinated, and flexible. The installation commander should consider these EM principles when executing the EM Program.(**T-3**)

1.5.1.1. Take into account all hazards, phases, stakeholders, and impacts relevant to disasters.

1.5.1.2. Anticipate and plan for future disasters and take proactive measures to build disaster-resistant and disaster-resilient communities.

1.5.1.3. Incorporate sound risk management principles in assigning priorities and resources through the Integrated Risk Management Process (IRMP).

1.5.1.4. Unify efforts between all related AF programs and the local community.

1.5.1.5. Create relationships among individuals and organizations to encourage trust, advocate a team atmosphere, build consensus, and facilitate communication.

1.5.1.6. Synchronize activities between all relevant stakeholders to achieve a common purpose.

1.5.1.7. Create innovative approaches in solving disaster challenges.

1.5.2. The National Preparedness Goal presents an integrated approach to preparedness with emphasis on building and sustaining core capabilities across the five EM mission areas: Prevention, Protection, Response, Recovery, and Mitigation.

1.6. Air Force Incident Management System. AF installation commanders will use AFIMS for both peacetime and wartime incidents/emergencies IAW AFMAN 10-2502, *Air Force Incident Management System.* (**T-1**). The AFIMS uses an approach based on the NIMS and integrates components from the NPF that effectively and efficiently works together with local, state, and federal governments in order to respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents/emergencies, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

Section 1B—Roles and Responsibilities

1.7. Office of the Secretary of the Air Force (SAF/OS).

1.7.1. Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition (SAF/AQ) ensures AF EM Program requirements are incorporated into AF or joint research, development, and acquisition (RD&A) programs managed IAW AFI 61-101, *Management of Science and Technology*, DODI 5000.02, *Operation of the Defense Acquisition System*, and AFI 63-101/20-101, *Integrated Life Cycle Management*.

1.7.2. Deputy Under Secretary of the Air Force for International Affairs (SAF/IA) incorporates the AF EM Program into military-to-military contract and foreign military assistance programs.

1.7.3. Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, Environment, Safety, and Infrastructure (SAF/IEE) provides policy guidance and oversight for the environmental, safety and occupational health aspects of the AF EM Program.

1.7.4. Secretary of the Air Force Inspector General (SAF/IG) assesses and reports AF readiness, economy, efficiency, discipline, state of discipline, and effectiveness to execute assigned missions using the Air Force Inspection System (AFIS). AFIS gives SecAF, Chief of Staff of the Air Force (CSAF), and commanders at all levels an independent assessment of a unit's compliance with established directives and its ability to execute assigned mission, as well as leadership effectiveness, management performance, and aspects of unit culture and command climate. Continual EM evaluations occur as part of the Commander's Inspection Program (CCIP) IAW AFI 90-201, *The Air Force Inspection System.*

1.7.5. Secretary of the Air Force Office of Public Affairs (SAF/PA) serves as AF-level equivalent for Emergency Support Function (ESF) 15 and provides guidance, resource advocacy, and oversight for public issues to support the AF EM Program.

1.7.5.1. Develops public affairs (PA) guidance for threats to AF installations, including natural disasters, attacks, and naturally occurring disease outbreaks.

1.7.5.2. Develops Joint Information Center (JIC) procedures to integrate with the local community during incidents.

1.7.5.3. Provides emergency public information and EM-related protective action guidance.

1.7.6. Information Dominance and Chief Information Officer (SAF/CIO A6) serves as the AF-level equivalent for ESF 2 and ensures interoperable, installation-level communications capability for AF EM Program implementation.

1.7.6.1. Provides guidance to the installation Disaster Response Force (DRF) to establish and maintain communications capabilities when operating from installation facilities or from the incident command post (ICP). These capabilities include items such as the Installation Mass Notification System and Common Operational Picture (COP).

1.8. Air Staff.

1.8.1. Deputy Chief of Staff, Manpower, Personnel and Services (AF/A1) provides guidance to force support and contracting organizations to ensure military, emergency-essential civilian, contractor, HN personnel specified in HN support agreements, and other mandated personnel requirements are provided to installations to include allowing for identification of installation ground crew chemical warfare defense equipment (CWDE) C Bag authorizations.

1.8.1.1. Director of Services (AF/A1S) serves as AF-level equivalent for ESF 6 and provides policy, guidance, and oversight for Services support to the AF EM Program. This includes mass care and sheltering, emergency assistance, human services and mortuary support, housing, and clothing for evacuees or incident survivors.

1.8.1.1.1. AF/A1S support also includes response forces and incoming forces, search and recovery team support, and decontamination support of human remains to include clothing and equipment associated with those remains.

1.8.2. Director of Force Management Policy (AF/A1P) integrates policy for personnel accountability and use of the Air Force Personnel Accountability and Assessment System (AFPAAS) into AFIMS.

1.8.3. Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) (AF/A2) advises SecAF, CSAF, and other AF leadership on foreign threats to AF personnel and installations, and availability of ISR assets to support EM efforts. Outside the continental U.S. (OCONUS), AF ISR collection activities target foreign adversaries. For threats within continental U.S. (CONUS), reference paragraph 1.14.5, Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) Director.

1.8.3.1. Pursuant to DODD S-2060.04, *DOD Support To The National Technical Nuclear Forensics*, provides DOD National Technical Nuclear Forensics support to civilian authorities when requested under DODD 3025.18, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)*, and approved by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef).

1.8.4. Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations (AF/A3) provides policy supporting air, space, cyber, irregular warfare, counter-proliferation, homeland security, and weather operations. As the Air Force operations deputy to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the AF/A3l determines operational requirements, capabilities and training necessary to support national security objectives and military strategy.

1.8.4.1. Director, Current Operations (AF/A33).

1.8.4.1.1. Through the AF Service Watch Cell (AFSWC), notifies the SecAF, CSAF, and the National Military Command Center (NMCC) of an incident IAW reporting requirements in AFI 10-206, *Operational Reporting*, and associated publications.

1.8.4.1.2. Maintains nuclear accident response checklist for Air Force Crisis Action Team (AFCAT) and the AFSWC.

1.8.4.1.3. Leads AF support to NMCC upon activation of Response Task Force (RTF) or notification of nuclear accident or incident.

1.8.4.1.4. Coordinates with U.S. Army Technical Escort Units for support to AF units responding to CBRN incidents.

1.8.4.1.5. Determines, through USNORTHCOM, who the nuclear RTF will be for incidents outside identified response areas.

1.8.4.1.6. Notifies the Department of Energy (DOE) team leader and senior Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) official within the AFSWC and provides a point of contact (POC) to coordinate assistance during contingencies. Requests help from DOE and other service agencies.

1.8.4.1.7. Establishes AF support to FEMA Urban Search and Rescue teams.

1.8.4.2. Director, Future Operations (AF/A35).

1.8.4.2.1. Through the Aircrew Flight Equipment (AFE) Career Field Manager (AF/A3O-AI), provides guidance to Total Force AFE organizations to ensure Air Force Civil Engineer Center Emergency Management Division (AFCEC/CXR) is provided Aircrew Position Indicator information and inventory data by 1 October annually. This information and data enables AFCEC/CXR to validate aircrew chemical defense equipment (ACDE) D-Bag (and other CBRN equipment items, such as flash blindness goggles) authorizations and determine current and future year sustainment funding requirements.

1.8.4.2.2. Through AF/A3OC, establishes Emergency Mass Notification System (EMNS) requirements and procedures in AFI 10-206, Chapter 8. Conducts AF-level Program Objective Memorandum (POM) action to fund and field AF installation EMNS capability per DODI 6055.17. Establishes EMNS procurement, funding, installation, and maintenance requirements as part of the overall Installation Notification and Warning System (INWS).

1.8.5. Director of Weather (AF/A3W).

1.8.5.1. Provides strategic planning and policy for atmospheric and space weather operations. Develops policy, requirements, and standards to organize, train, and equip weather forces.

1.8.5.2. Provides weather policy that directs support to AF emergency response operations and planning to include AF severe weather notifications and warnings.

1.8.5.3. Oversees AF-wide training, organizing, and equipping of weather organizations responsible for providing weather support to AF EM Program-related operations. AF/A3W also cross-feeds severe weather forecasting lessons-learned.

1.8.6. Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Engineering and Force Protection (AF/A4) is responsible for the overall AF EM Program.

1.8.6.1. Ensures installation incident response capabilities, including non-medical CBRN defense and CM, are integrated into AF policy and guidance.

1.8.6.2. Ensures EM considerations are incorporated into plans, programs, requirements, and budgets.

1.8.6.3. Establishes a headquarters AF-level working group to synchronize AF EM policy and programs.

1.8.6.4. Approves all AF EM functional publications.

1.8.6.5. Provides primary and alternate POCs to the Joint Nuclear Accident and Incident Response Team.

1.8.6.6. Ensures AF requirements and training objectives are met in Joint Mission Essential Task Lists for nuclear and radiological accident and response forces.

1.8.6.7. Leads in identifying Nuclear Weapons Related Materiel IAW AFI 20-110, *Nuclear Weapons-Related Materiel Management*.

1.8.6.8. Ensures available RTFs are capable of responding to and providing command and control (C2) of all DOD response actions to a U.S. nuclear weapons incident or

accident while weapons are in United States Air Force (USAF) custody, or supporting response actions when directed by the SecDef.

1.8.6.9. Develops and implements tracking procedures to report all RTFs status quarterly to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and Combatant Commander (CCDR) IAW DODI 3150.10.

1.8.6.10. Leads AF participation in Nuclear Weapons Accident and Incident Response Subcommittee (NWAIRS).

1.8.7. Director of Logistics (AF/A4L) oversees AF-wide training, organizing, and equipping of Logistics Readiness Squadron (LRS) responsible for providing support to all-hazards response and recovery operations.

1.8.7.1. Provides guidance to installations to ensure operational and training groundcrew CWDE is issued and ensures gaining commanders establish the capability to account for forward-deployed CWDE assets per AFI 23-101, *Air Force Material Management*. **(T-1).**

1.8.7.2. Provides guidance to installations on maintenance of aircraft, munitions, missile, and vehicle contamination control capability to identify contamination, decontaminate equipment, mark contaminated areas, and track contaminated equipment throughout its lifecycle.

1.8.7.3. Logistics Readiness Division (AF/A4LE) serves as AF-level equivalent for ESFs 1 and 7.

1.8.7.3.1. Provides policy, guidance, and oversight of transportation resources to support the AF EM Program, to include guidance for asset decontamination responsibilities and capabilities.

1.8.7.3.2. Establishes and maintains a contamination control capability to identify contamination, decontaminate the vehicle fleet, and track contaminated vehicles throughout their lifecycle.

1.8.7.3.3. Provides guidance to Total Force LRS that stock, store and issue groundcrew CWDE and conduct mask leak testing for the C-Bag assets in **Table 4.5**.

1.8.7.3.4. Provides policy and guidance to Total Force LRS to ensure groundcrew CWDE C-Bag asset authorizations and inventory-data are entered into the Mobility Inventory Control and Accountability System (MICAS) IAW AFI 23-101 and this instruction.

1.8.7.3.5. Ensures gaining commanders establish capability to account for forward deployed groundcrew CWDE C-Bag assets. **(T-1).**

1.8.7.3.6. Programs and advocates for AF EM Program resources from the Joint Services Coordination Committee.

1.8.7.4. Logistics Operations, Plans, and Programs Division (AF/A4LX) serves as OPR for expeditionary support plans (ESPs) and joint plans.

1.8.7.4.1. Serves as the OPR to coordinate CBRN training groundcrew CWDE sourcing.

1.8.8. The Director of Civil Engineers (AF/A4C) serves as the OPR for the AF EM Program.

1.8.8.1. Advises the AF Council, CSAF, SecAF, the Joint Staff, CCMD staffs, the Security Enterprise Mission Assurance Steering Group (SEMASG), and the Counter - Weapons of Mass Destruction (C-WMD) Council on EM issues.

1.8.8.2. Serves as the AF-level Emergency Management Working Group (EMWG) designated AF representative.

1.8.8.3. Provides the AF representative to the Joint Requirements Office (JRO) on CBRN defense matters and other EM-related matters.

1.8.8.3.1. Advocates AF requirements for CBRN to the JRO and OSD. Integrates and advocates for all AF CBRN defense capability requirements and funding to the JRO and DOD CBRN defense enterprise.

1.8.8.4. Readiness Division (AF/A4CX) serves as AF-level equivalent for ESFs 3, 4, 5, 9, 12, and 14. For further information on ESFs refer to AFMAN 10-2502, Attachment 2.

1.8.8.4.1. Develops and maintains AF EM Program doctrine, policy, guidance instructions, and manuals. Coordinates on all official AF and joint publications containing EM and CBRN defense information, to include resourcing, education, training, and non-medical equipment requirements.

1.8.8.4.2. Provides strategic guidance and oversight to the MAJCOMs and to the AFIMSC and its Detachments and Primary Subordinate Units (PSUs).

1.8.8.4.3. Advocates analytical and technical inputs throughout the Headquarters Air Force (HAF); collaborates with subject matter experts (SMEs). Ensures AF policy and guidance is synchronized with joint strategic initiatives.

1.8.8.4.4. Ensures EM capabilities, including CBRN defense and CM, are integrated into antiterrorism (AT), medical, and integrated defense (ID) policy and guidance.

1.8.8.4.5. Provides CBRN defense expertise to develop or support AF, MAJCOM, and AFIMSC policies, procedures, concept of operations (CONOPS), equipment, and training programs.

1.8.8.4.6. Provides the EM, fire emergency services (FES), and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) career fields with technical expertise, resource advocacy, and training guidance for incident response and event planning.

1.8.8.4.7. Ensures Civil Engineer Emergency Services (CEES) (FES, EOD, and EM) are organized, trained, and equipped to provide the capability to detect, identify, quantify to characterize, and monitor hazards for mission continuation during response and recovery operations at in-garrison, contingency, and Major Combat Operation locations. Operational risk assessments inform comprehensive risk assessments for CCDRs.

1.8.8.4.7.1. CEES Mission Continuation activities include *(1) sampling to conduct presumptive and field confirmatory identification; (2) marking and plotting the hazard area; (3) warning and reporting; *(4) recommending hot zone stay times in conjunction with BE health risk assessment; *(5) recommending cordon distances and evacuation zones to the Incident Commander (IC); (6) predicting operational hazard duration; (7) recommending operational personnel

decontamination requirements (Hazardous Materials [HAZMAT] decon, Contamination Control Station, Contamination Control Area); (8) recommending operational aircraft, vehicle, equipment, facility, and surface decontamination requirements. **NOTE:** CEES Mission Continuation activities 1, 4, and 5 include cooperative teaming with BE.

1.8.8.4.8. Provides policy and guidance for Program Elements (PE) 27593F, CBRN Defense (RegAF); 27574F, WMD Threat Response; 55165F, CBRN Defense (ANG); 55166F, CBRN Defense (AFRC); and 28028F, Contingency Operations.

1.8.8.4.9. Incorporates HAZMAT emergency response planning and response requirements into AF EM plans and programs.

1.8.8.4.10. Provides program oversight and advocacy for EM and non-medical CBRN defense projects and acquisitions by monitoring MAJCOM EM Program and equipment limiting factors (LIMFAC) and shortfalls. Ensures that Civil Engineers (CE) materiel development efforts are managed IAW DODI 5000.02 and AFI 63-101/20-101.

1.8.8.4.11. Ensures installation non-medical CBRN defense equipment requirements are identified in appropriate Allowance Standard (AS) and ensures viable CBRN protection, detection, identification, sampling, quantification for mission continuation, and response capabilities exist.

1.8.8.4.12. Informs the CSAF when AF EM Program LIMFACs or shortfalls affect MEFs, suggesting solutions for identified vulnerabilities.

1.8.8.4.13. Provides response, recovery, and remediation guidance for installation infrastructure and utilities.

1.8.8.4.14. Provides oversight of the Air University courses used to teach EM response protocols.

1.8.8.4.15. Provides policy, guidance, and oversight to support the establishment of CE contamination control team responsibilities and capabilities.

1.8.8.4.16. Advises the Director of Logistics (AF/A4L), Energy and Environment Division (AF/A4CE), and Surgeon General (AF/SG) concerning general contamination control policies and requirements.

1.8.8.4.17. Provides AF/A6 (SAF/CIO) operational and tactical COP criteria for the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

1.8.8.4.18. Coordinates with SAF/IG to ensure EM exercises outlined in DODI 6055.17 are met.

1.8.8.4.19. Develops, reviews, coordinates, and disseminates interagency, joint, and AF EM policy IAW Air Force Mission Directive (AFMD) 1-38, *Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, Engineering, and Force Protection*, and guidance across the AF by employing lessons learned.

1.8.8.4.20. Represents AF EM equities cross-functionally for the Air Staff and interfaces with other military service components, Joint Staff, Office of the Secretary of the Defense (OSD), and Congressional liaisons. Examples include, but are not

restricted to, the DoD Fire and Emergency Working Group and Steering Group, DoD EM Steering Group, the AF's C-WMD Council/Policy Working Group (PWG)/Modernization Working Group (MWG), DoD Chemical Biological Enterprise Steering Group, and Joint Quarterly Readiness Review.

1.8.8.4.21. Develops AF EM functional policies, advocates for resources, and identifies, mitigates, and coordinates joint and cross-functional impacts and basing issues.

1.8.8.4.22. Submits and advocates AF CBRN defense modernization priorities to the joint Chemical Biological Defense Program POM. Reviews applicable Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) documents and monitors the Joint Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Defense POM submission to ensure it addresses needed capabilities.

1.8.8.4.23. Provides CBRN CM assistance to inform the JCIDS requirements development process.

1.8.8.4.24. Supports AF/A10 led C-CBRN working groups; serves as or designates the United States representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Joint CBRN Defense Working Group (JCBRNWG) and Air and Space Interoperability (ASIC) Force Protection Working Group to coordinate on CBRN defense and EM matters.

1.8.8.5. The Energy and Environment Division (AF/A4CE). Notifies SAF/IEE, Air Staff and other environmental offices of HAZMAT incidents. Serves as AF-level equivalent for ESF 10.

1.8.9. Director of Security Forces (AF/A4S) serves as AF-level equivalent for ESF 13.

1.8.9.1. IAW AFI 31-101, *Integrated Defense*, develops ID and AT initiatives to support the AF EM Program by incorporating the Integrated Defense Risk Management Process (IDRMP).

1.8.9.2. Ensures AF EM Program capabilities and vulnerabilities are integrated into the Enterprise Mission Assurance Assessment Tool (eMAAT) database.

1.8.9.3. Coordinates the development and integration of AF EM Program policy and guidance into ID and AT.

1.8.10. Deputy Chief of Staff for Strategic Plans and Requirements (AF/A5/8) ensures that AF strategic plans and requirements incorporate EM plans, programs, manpower, and equipment requirements in planning and programming decisions to support the AF EM Program.

1.8.11. Deputy Chief of Staff for Strategic Deterrence and Nuclear Integration (AF/A10) provides direction, guidance, integration, and advocacy regarding the nuclear deterrence mission of the USAF and engages with joint and interagency partners for nuclear enterprise solutions.

1.8.11.1. Assistant Chief of Staff, Strategic Deterrence and Nuclear Integration, Capabilities Division (AF/A10C) provides subject matter expertise supporting AF/A4 participation in NWAIRS.

1.8.11.2. Assistant Chief of Staff, Strategic Deterrence and Nuclear Integration, Strategic Stability and CWMD Division (AF/A10S) provides guidance in support of CBRN issues.

1.8.11.2.1. Incorporates, develops, integrates, and synchronizes policy to ensure C-CBRN concepts are incorporated into HD, CS, EM, force protection (FP), force health protection, critical infrastructure protection, AT, and deployment planning and operations.

1.8.11.2.2. Leads the development of C-CBRN operations doctrine, policy, CONOPS, and non-medical standards.

1.8.11.2.3. Assesses the operational impact of attacks involving CBRN on air bases; identifies key enablers for mission recovery and sustainment; and develops/tests risk-based mitigation strategies for commanders. Capabilities include analytical products to study vulnerabilities and quantify the impact on overall base operations and degradation of those activities.

1.8.12. Air Force Chief of Chaplains (AF/HC) ensures provisions of spiritual care, and religious observances, and advises leadership on spiritual, ethical, moral, and religious issues.

1.8.13. Air Force Office of the Judge Advocate General (AF/JA) provides legal advice on AF EM issues through the International and Operations Law Directorate.

1.8.14. Air Force Chief of Safety (AF/SE) provides guidance that supports safety hazard identification and mitigation.

1.8.14.1. Provides safety guidance and consultation for incident response by subordinate units.

1.8.14.2. Provides safety expertise for AF EM Program and procedures.

1.8.15. The Surgeon General of the Air Force (AF/SG) serves as AF-level equivalent for ESFs 8 and 11.

1.8.15.1. Establishes policy and guidance for AF-Medical Service supporting the AF EM Program; advises the AF Council, CSAF, SecAF, and the Joint Staff on medical and clinical aspects of the AF EM Program; provides medical expertise to develop AF EM policies, guidance, and procedures.

1.8.15.2. Develops health surveillance, health risk assessment (HRA) program, and total exposure health guidance.

1.8.15.3. Provides the bioenvironmental engineering (BE) occupational and environmental health technical expertise to sample, identify, quantify for health risk assessment, and monitor health hazards such as Toxic Industrial Biological (TIB), Toxic Industrial Chemical (TIC), Toxic Industrial Material (TIM) and CBRN material IAW DODI 6055.05, *Occupation and Environmental Health (OEH),* and DODI 6490.03, *Deployment Health.*

1.8.15.3.1. The BE mission consists of performing an HRA that informs the comprehensive risk assessment decision for CCDRs and Installation Commanders. BE further documents Commander's decisions that require periodic review by external stakeholders. In order to perform HRA, BE detects, identifies, and quantifies

CBRN and industrial agents to determine significance of risk, appropriate control measures, and community risk.

1.8.15.3.2. For a BE Quantify-to-Characterize and Treat, BE obtains a qualitative and/or quantitative environmental, occupational, TICs/TIMs and/or CBRN agent measurements to characterize contamination in order to properly protect and treat exposed personnel. Further, BE collects and uses exposure information to support health risk management processes, occupational illness, and evaluation during all phases of military operations, to include human factors in rRD&A processes for both physical and psychological hazards to mitigate the risk and/or treat personnel.

1.8.15.3.3. For a BE Quantify-to-Clear, BE obtains qualitative and/or quantitative measurements to characterize CBRN agents and/or TICs/TIMs data for platforms and materiel extent of contamination, pre/post decontamination efforts to limit cross-contamination, risk to personnel, and recommend clearance certification for platforms and materiel.

1.8.15.3.4. As qualified health professional staff, BE serves as primary accredited SME for assessments, pursuing total exposure health data for all AF personnel. Hazard and exposure assessment data include but are not limited to, data on processes, personnel, exposure monitoring, instrumentation, and instrumentation calibration. Require BEs to provide quality control of quantifiable, legally defensible health hazard data used by commanders to reduce/eliminate health risk to personnel.

1.8.15.4. Establishes the home station medical response (HSMR) program and ensures Medical Counter Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (MC-CBRN) equipment and capability requirements are provided within appropriate AS. Identifies resources and ensures training and mask fit testing for medical first responders, first receivers, and medical Emergency Responders.

1.8.15.5. Provides oversight on medical aspects for CBRN defense and CM projects and acquisition. Monitors medical LIMFACs and shortfalls of the MAJCOM EM Program and equipment.

1.8.15.6. Ensures incorporation of health-based criteria into CBRN defense plans, policies, and acquisition programs.

1.8.15.7. Provides HRA SMEs for CBRN clearance certification requirements associated with decontamination of platforms and materials.

1.8.15.8. Coordinate with SAF/IG to ensure health-focused IEM exercises outlined in DODI 6055.17 are met.

1.8.15.9. Develops, reviews, coordinates, and disseminates interagency, joint, and AF SG policy IAW AFMD 1-48, *The Air Force Surgeon General*, and guidance across the AF by employing lessons learned.

1.8.15.10. Represents AF SG equities cross-functionally for the Air Staff and interfaces with other military service components, Joint Staff, OSD, and Congressional liaisons. Examples include, but are not restricted to, the DoD EM Steering Group and the AF's C-WMD Council/Policy Working Group (PWG)/Modernization Working Group (MWG.

1.8.15.11. Develops AF SG functional policies, advocates for resources, and identifies, mitigates, and coordinates joint and cross-functional impacts and basing issues.

1.8.15.12. Submits and advocates AF medical CBRN modernization priorities through the AF's Chemical Biological Defense Program POM process. Reviews applicable Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) documents and monitors the Joint Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Defense POM submission to ensure it addresses needed health capabilities.

1.8.15.13. Provides medical CBRN assistance to inform the JCIDS requirements development process.

1.9. Career Field Managers (CFM).

1.9.1. Provide expert guidance concerning emergency management response requirements within their Air Force Specialty (AFS).

1.9.2. Integrate AF EM operational concepts to include CBRN defense and CM standards into AF and MAJCOM functional area programs and career field-related publications. For enlisted CFMs, when updating career field education and training plans (CFETP), job guides, and formal schools, identify wartime tasks to be performed and task-certified while wearing CBRN individual protective equipment (IPE).

1.10. AFIMSC

1.10.1. Provides direct liaison with AF/A4C, delegated authorities, and installations addressing installation and mission support for EM and CBRN programs covered under AFMD 1-38 and other applicable directives.

1.10.2. Provides EM Program installation and mission support implementation guidance for AF policy and standards for providers and operational commanders.

1.10.3. Manages and oversees the organize, train, and equip (OT&E) and day-to-day installation and mission support EM Program activities.

1.10.3.1. Advises on EM Program and CBRN defense per USAF Program Action Directive (PAD) 06-09, *Implementation of the Chief of Staff of the Air Force Direction to Establish an Air Force Component Organization*. Includes supporting Antiterrorism Working Group (ATWG) and Threat Working Group (TWG) activities and supporting installation damage and facilities operational report (OPREP) reporting processes. See paragraph 4.4.3 for more detailed information.

1.10.4. Provides leadership, oversight, and execution of AF-wide installation and mission support activities including, but not limited to, integrated execution planning; installation development planning; asset visibility and requirements; identification of alternative courses of action (COAs); and associated risk assessments.

1.10.5. Analyzes and consolidates EM AF Common Output Level Standards (COLS) data for AF installations.

1.10.6. Provides EM Program advocacy and support to AF tenant organizations on non-AF, non-joint base installations comparable with that provided to all other AF organizations.

1.10.7. Serves as approval authority for all non-medical wartime CBRN defense and home station EM resourcing requirements. AF/SG approves medical CBRN resourcing requirements. AF/A4C, AF/A5R, and AF/SG coordinate on all CBRN requirements.

1.10.8. Provides EM expertise, including non-medical CBRN defense and CM, to develop MAJCOM policies, procedures, CONOPS, equipment, and training programs, if necessary.

1.10.9. Responsible for Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution for combat support PE Codes, finalizes EM requirement priorities, and interfaces with the AF corporate structure through the Installation Support Panel. Champions and advocates prioritized POM inputs. Advocates for in-garrison and agile combat support Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) by resourcing requirements within the joint capabilities integration and development system process.

1.10.10. Ensures nuclear weapons accident and incident response is included in Installation Emergency Management Plan (IEMP) 10-2 IAW AFPD 10-2, *Readiness,* for possible Initial Response Force (IRF) activation. **(T-1).**

1.10.11. Develops, reviews, and updates the CE Supplement to War and Mobilization Plan (WMP)-1 Appendix 10, *Readiness and Emergency Management*, and Appendix 11, *Emergency Management*. Ensures war and contingency plans address AF EM Program requirements. (**T-1**).

1.11. AFIMSC Detachment - General.

1.11.1. AFIMSC Detachment commander serves as the MAJCOM AF EM Program OPR.

1.11.2. Provides Command policy and oversight and integrates MAJCOM EM guidance into command directives, CONOPS, and guidance.

1.11.2.1. Serves as OPR for command supplements to EM plans and as office of collateral responsibility for Mutual Aid Agreements (MAAs). Coordinates MAJCOM supplements to this instruction through AF/A4C.

1.11.3. Provides IEMP 10-2 command guidance to subordinate units; incorporates theater and command guidance into plans and instructions.

1.11.4. Defines MAJCOM training and exercise requirements that support the AF EM Program. Provides guidance to the installation Office of Emergency Management as the organization to support installation EM planning, response, and training. Provides MAJCOM-specific EM technical training requirements to AETC and AFCEC/CX.

1.11.5. Validates installation and facility construction standards are fulfilled to minimize AF EM Program vulnerabilities to AF personnel and assets.

1.11.6. Reviews and verifies accuracy of submissions of AF EM Program-related Air Force Technical Order (AFTO) Form 22, *Technical Order System Publication Improvement Report, and Reply*, before submitting to AFCEC/CXR. (**T-1**).

1.11.7. Participates in initial OT&E of chemical and biological defense (CBD) materials. Continually assesses CBRN defense capability, identifies deficiencies, develops, and documents operational requirements and program resources to achieve a balanced, effective CBRN defense capability.

1.11.8. Administers the MAJCOM EMWG and is the primary CE representative to the MAJCOM ATWG and TWG.

1.11.9. Supports the MAJCOM Emergency Operations Cell/Staff as needed.

1.11.10. Coordinates functional EM capabilities, into other cross-functional programs such as ID, AT, Medical services, Agile Combat Support, etc.

1.11.11. Evaluates and monitors adequacy of units' training, plans, readiness, emergency responder programs, and CS programs.

1.11.12. Coordinates waiver requests to this instruction and forwards waivers to AF/A4CXR.

1.11.13. Ensures IRFs are identified, properly equipped, and trained to perform duties to respond to a nuclear weapon incident according to DODI 3150.10 and Department of Defense Manual (DODM) 3150.08, *Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures (NARP)*.

1.11.14. Advocates AF EM Program requirements through the MAJCOM planning, programming, and budgeting process.

1.11.15. Determines the scope and involvement of assigned Geographically Separated Units (GSUs) to include the following:

1.11.15.1. Establish an EMWG.

1.11.15.2. Develop an IEMP 10-2.

1.11.15.3. Create sub-unit/tenant EM Programs.

1.11.15.4. Determine if the consolidation of C2 functions, to include Unit Control Center (UCC), Crisis Action Team (CAT), EOC, Emergency Communications Center (ECC), and Command Post (CP), is needed.

1.11.15.5. Determine the purpose and composition of the DRF.

1.11.15.6. Determine, in the absence of installation EM personnel, how the responsibilities of the installation EM Manager will be executed.

1.11.15.7. Ensure contingency home station EM equipment requirements are included in host installation requirements.

1.11.16. Identifies specific support requirements for off-base units for inclusion into the IEMP 10-2.

1.11.17. Provides support to AFIMSC and installations addressing installation and mission support for EM and CBRN programs covered under AFMD 1-38 and other applicable directives.

1.11.18. Assumes responsibility for advising EM and CBRN defense and response. MAJCOM-retained EM staffs and AFIMSC Detachments should not duplicate capabilities.

1.11.19. Supports AFIMSC management of the EM Program and AF forces CBRN defense in accordance with USAF PAD 14-04; the ATWG and TWG activities; interfacing with AFCEC and the installation for MAJCOM contingency support SME advice and support; and installation damage and facilities OPREP reporting processes.

1.12. AFIMSC Detachment Specific

1.12.1. AFIMSC Detachment 2 supports OT&E decontamination of Special Operations Force (SOF) air assets.

1.12.2. AFIMSC Detachment 4 implements EM and CBRN defense and CM response procedures in support of the Commander, United States European Command (USEUCOM), and Commander United States Africa Command (USAFRICOM).

1.12.3. AFIMSC Detachment 8 coordinates with other MAJCOMs, other AFIMSC Detachments, and PSUs on EM-related JCIDS documents and provides the documents to AF/A4CXR, AF C-WMD MWG, AFCEC/CXR, and AFMSA/SG3X.

1.12.4. AFIMSC Detachment 8 supports Air Combat Command (ACC), the AF Combat Developer for Joint CBRN Modernization programs, by developing initial CONOPS indicating how the AF will employ a required capability; identifying and submitting capability requirements and Key Performance Parameters (KPP); participating in prioritization of AF Integrated Prioritization List (IPL); and serving as AF representative for Joint CBRN IPL.

1.12.5. AFIMSC Detachment 9 integrates air mobility-unique CBRN defense guidance into MAJCOM, AF, and DOD education, training, and exercise programs.

1.13. AFIMSC CE Primary Subordinate Unit (PSU)

1.13.1. Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC).

1.13.1.1. Provides support to AFIMSC and installations addressing installation and mission support for EM and CBRN programs covered under AFMD 1-38 and other applicable directives.

1.13.1.2. Assists in delivering the capabilities (e.g., tactics, techniques and procedures [TTPs], pamphlets, handbooks, visual aids) to preserve the effectiveness and survivability of personnel, equipment, facilities, information, and infrastructure deployed or located within or outside of the boundaries of a given operational area. Primary focus areas include defense of the installation, FP, emergency services, continuity of operations, and mission assurance.

1.13.1.3. Assists in delivering the capabilities to support delivery of forces to CCMDs including planning, posturing, and preparing forces and equipment to accomplish a specific objective. This includes appropriate analysis and the development of recommendations to support the capability for military forces to move to world-wide locations while retaining the ability to fulfill primary missions and the provision of rapidly deployable assets that provide CCMDs with desired outcomes across the spectrum of operations.

1.13.1.4. Collects, analyzes, and validates mission-related CE capability requirements (joint and AF) IAW AFI 10-601, *Operational Capability Requirements Development*, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3170.01H, *Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS)*, for operational capabilities including EM and CBRN defense. CE CBRN defense requirements will be coordinated with the Joint structure IAW DODD 5160.05 E, *Roles and Responsibilities Associated with the Chemical and Biological Defense (CBD) Program (CBDP)*. **Note:** The complete

language can be found in PAD 14-04, *Implementation of the Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center (AFIMSC), Annex F: Engineering – Environmental Impact and Analysis (EIAP),* Section 5.5.

1.13.1.5. Provides CE science and technology and RDT&E capability gaps and funding requirements to the Agile Combat Support Enterprise Lead for the installation and mission support core capability areas.

1.13.1.6. Manages and assists AFIMSC in consolidating EM, CBRN, and other PE code requirements from installations and manages the programming and execution.

1.13.1.7. Provides EM and CBRN SMEs responsible for AF-wide technical standards and criteria development, implementation, interpretation, and problem resolution.

1.13.2. Director of Readiness (AFCEC/CX).

1.13.2.1. Ensures all Readiness and Emergency Management (R&EM) flights receive personal protective equipment (PPE) accountability training IAW AFI 23-111, *Management of Government Property in Possession of the Air Force*. (**T-1**)

1.13.2.2. Provides program and functional area management for EM Program areas.as appropriate. (**T-2**)

1.13.2.2.1. Executes the AF EM Program: prepares some requirements, obligates funding, as applicable and prepares and tracks funding documents. (**T-1**).

1.13.2.2.2. Provides technical expertise on AF EM Program issues to the Air Staff, MAJCOMs, AFIMSC, Field Operating Agencies (FOAs), Direct Reporting Units (DRUs) and PSUs. (**T-3**).

1.13.2.2.3. Responsible for development, review and revisions to technical field guidance, in non-directive publications, and assess and resolve enterprise technical issues, while supporting AF/A4CX in publications process. (**T-3**)

1.13.2.2.4. Provides answers to worldwide requests for information, through a reach-back capability, using direct contact, social media, and collaboration sites. (**T-3**).

1.13.2.2.5. Supports AF EM Program contingencies through the AFCEC Readiness Operations Center, using the AF Contract Augmentation Program to meet or augment AF requirements that provide installation operating support services worldwide. (**T-2**).

1.13.2.2.6. Supports development of AF EM Program and CBRN defense and CM doctrine, policy guidance instructions, and manuals. (**T-3**)

1.13.2.2.7. Collects and analyzes CE after action reports. Produces corrective measures to generate lessons learned to be applied across the AF. (**T-3**).

1.13.2.2.8. DELETE.

1.13.2.2.9. Coordinates wartime CBRN and EM home station sustainment equipment requirements and information through AF and joint service organizations as required. (**T-2**).

1.13.2.2.10. Serves as the focal point for CE EM enterprise-wide early requirements development, RDT&E and sourcing acquisition solutions supporting the EM Program and in-garrison applications. Collects, analyzes, and documents needs and requirements and develops acquisition strategy. In conjunction with CCDRs and MAJCOMs, validates needs and recommends relative priority to CE governance structure for inclusion into integrated RDT&E priority list. Develops and coordinates CE EM requirements documents. Executes RDT&E activities in support of the CE mission, including test, evaluation, assessment, and initial/limited procurement of approved solutions. .

1.13.2.2.11. Provides asset visibility and optimization guidance; fields EM information technology tools and applications; reviews, approves, denies, or edits orders; and provides centralized funding for equipment and supplies. Analyzes data to ensure enterprise-wide visibility and optimization. (**T-2**).

1.13.2.2.12. Supports AF-wide CE EM equipment operations and management by conducting equipment and supplies listing reviews, tracking, and accounting for AF readiness assets, developing sustainment requirements, developing priorities for the POM, and procuring and fielding readiness equipment, as well as tracking and accounting for AF readiness assets. (**T-1**).

1.13.2.2.13. Serves as technical manager for joint capability technology demonstration (JCTD) initiatives.

1.13.2.2.14. In support of AFIMSC, confirms and validates all PE 27593F, Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Defense, and PE 27574F, WMD Threat Response, resourcing requirements.(**T-1**)

1.13.2.2.15. Develops AF EM Program education and training products. Implements EM training programs, develops TTPs, CONOPs, and operational criteria and standards/criteria and supports AF/A4C in development of EM training program. Conducts studies and analyses of AF EM Program training and exercises.(**T-3**)

1.13.2.2.16. Develops EM force development training requirements, products, curriculum, and web computer based training (CBT). Develops EM curriculum and schedules mission essential equipment training (MEET) for Silver Flag exercise sites (Tyndall, Ramstein, and Andersen). (**T-3**)

1.13.2.2.17. Monitors formal training through Air Education Training Command (AETC). Provides guidance on other agencies' and allied forces' training courses. (**T-3**)

1.13.2.2.18. In coordination with the 3E9X1 CFM, provides EM certification. Interfaces with functional schoolhouses and performs other force development responsibilities. (**T-3**)

1.13.2.2.19. Collects reports of EM metrics for AF COLS. (**T-1**).

1.13.2.2.20. Performs current operations studies and analysis to include manpower and materiel warfighting requirements and other special or emerging studies as directed. .

1.13.2.2.20.1. AFCEC Functional Management Office (AFCEC/FMO) serves as

the focal point for automated information technology, geographical information systems, GeoBase (mapping software), and related communications systems, ensuring Air ForceAF EM Program compatibility and interoperability.

1.13.2.2.21. Serves as AF shelf-life manager for wartime CBRN IPE assets responsible for shelf life management policy guidance and surveillance testing of CBRN mobility equipment; develops the annual AF CBRN Shelf-life Test Plan to identify CBRN defense equipment test requirements. **(T-2).**

1.13.3. Director of Environmental Center of Excellence, (AFCEC/CZ).

1.13.3.1. Researches technologies to meet HAZMAT acquisition, transportation, storage, use, disposal planning, and requirements. (**T-2**).

1.13.3.2. Provides technical and contracting support to restore and clean up HAZMAT-contaminated sites. (**T-1**).

1.13.3.3. Work directly with AFIMSC staff to assist with identification/validation, capabilities gap analysis, and risk assessment for United States Air Force Academy (USAFA) requirements.

1.14. Field Operating Agencies (FOA) and Direct Reporting Units (DRU).

1.14.1. General responsibilities of all FOAs and DRUs:

1.14.1.1. Ensure plans address AF, MAJCOM, and host organization AF EM Program requirements and include protective actions appropriate for local threats. (**T-1**).

1.14.1.2. Ensure support and MAAs discussed in **Chapter 4,** meet local, state, federal, and Status-of-Forces Agreement (SOFA) requirements. (**T-2**).

1.14.1.3. Participate in AF EM Program training and exercises conducted by the host installation. (**T-2**).

1.14.2. USAFA Director of Installations and Mission Support (USAFA/A4C).

1.14.2.1. Performs detachment level responsibilities identified in **paragraph 1.11.1, and 1.12.1**. (**T-1**).

1.14.2.2. Exempted from **paragraph 2.3,** and subparagraphs. Instead, USAFA/A4C will be included in the installation EMWG. (**T-2**).

1.14.3. AF Network Integration Center Director (AFNIC) works with the AF/A4C, SAF/CIO A6 and AF/A3OC to ensure the emergency response automated communication systems are compatible with other agencies' systems to achieve interoperability. **(T-1).**

1.14.4. AF Medical Support Agency Director (AFMSA).

1.14.4.1. Provides policy and programming in support of MC-CBRN capabilities.

1.14.4.2. Provides medical expertise for installation EM Program issues to the Air Staff, MAJCOMs, AFIMSC and Detachments, FOAs, DRUs, and the research, development, test, and acquisition communities, as well as other military services. (**T-1**).

1.14.4.3. Monitors documents such as Capability Development Documents (CDDs) and the Joint Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Defense POMs to address medical needs, capabilities, and deficiencies. (**T-2**).

1.14.4.4. Develops and coordinates AF medical EM Program and CBRN defense and CM policy, guidance, and manuals for AF/SG. (**T-1**).

1.14.4.5. Provides policy and guidance for HSMR teams. (**T-1**).

1.14.4.6. Manages PE 28036, MC CBRN. For further information, see AFI 41-106, *Medical Readiness Program Management*. (**T-1**).

1.14.5. Air Force Office of Special Investigations Director.

1.14.5.1. Advises commanders and TWGs on counterintelligence and criminal threats during EM events. **(T-1)**

1.14.5.2. Sole coordinating agency with intelligence, investigative, and law enforcement agencies outside of the installation for counterintelligence and threat information.

1.14.6. Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center Director (AFOTEC) provides Operational Test and Evaluation for EM systems. Provides results to the AF C-CBRN MWG.

1.14.7. Air Force Safety Center (AFSEC) coordinates with AFIMSC on processes involving AF EM Program-related issues. (**T-1**).

1.14.8. Air Force Personnel Center Director.

1.14.8.1. Provides technical and specialized assistance at MAJCOM, AFIMSC, and installation level on requests for sheltering, emergency housing, and search and recovery. (**T-1**).

1.14.8.2. Provides a template for installations to use during peacetime and wartime sheltering stocking, as well as emergency procedures and information for lodging guests. (**T-2**).

1.14.8.3. Provides guidance on AFPAAS usage. (**T-1**).

1.14.8.4. Enforces use of media outreach measures to ensure accountability and family member support actions are published. (**T-2**).

1.14.9. United States Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine Commandant (USAFSAM).

1.14.9.1. Provides AF/SG reach-back support concerning medical aspects of the AF EM Program. (**T-1**)

1.14.9.2. Coordinates with AFCEC/CX to define data requirements for Single Managers to add to Technical Order (T.O.) 00-105E-9, *Aerospace Emergency Rescue and Mishap Response Information*. (**T-1**).

1.14.10. Air Force District of Washington Commander (AFDW).

1.14.10.1. Performs MAJCOM EM Functional Area Manager duties for subordinate units. (**T-1**).

1.14.10.2. Promotes AF EM Program interests through Joint Forces Headquarters – National Capital Region (NCR) and within the NCR. (**T-2**).

1.14.10.3. Coordinates with AF/A4C to represent the AF "Be Ready" awareness campaign within the NCR. (**T-2**).

1.15. MAJCOM Commander General Responsibilities.

1.15.1. Supports AFIMSC Detachments advising EM and CBRN defense and response. MAJCOM retained EM staffs and AFIMSC Detachments should not duplicate capabilities.

1.15.1.1. Provides oversight of MAJCOM-unique equipment funding (e.g., Air Force Global Strike Command [AFGSC] RTF mission) purchases and inventory for MAJCOM-unique capabilities, as necessary.

1.15.1.2. MAJCOMs with a CCMD-directed nuclear response mission are responsible for providing specialized training and equipment to CE Emergency Services supporting the nuclear enterprise. **Note:** All installation and mission support functions are the responsibility of AFIMSC. Avoid duplication of capabilities between AFIMCS Detachments and MAJCOMs.

1.16. MAJCOM-Commander and Director Specific Responsibilities.

1.16.1. Command Surgeon.

1.16.1.1. Ensures medical units provide or facilitate appropriate occupational physicals for AF personnel who fulfill HAZMAT response roles. Refer to paragraph (f) of the 29 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 1910.120, *Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Standard Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response*.

1.16.1.2. Ensures the availability and readiness of installation HSMR AS equipment and associated personnel to respond to CBRN incident.

1.16.2. Director of Logistics.

1.16.2.1. Provides annual mobility C Bag reports to supporting force provider commands upon request and IAW AFI 23-101.

1.16.2.2. Submits supported command logistics LIMFACs and shortfalls.

1.16.2.3. Analyzes the CBRN defense equipment stock levels for the personnel projected to be assigned at each deployment location.

1.16.3. Director of Operations.

1.16.3.1. Establishes a Command Center and activates it for incidents and emergencies.

1.16.3.2. Provides guidance in support of installation missions and incident response simultaneously through installation command post.

1.16.4. Command Continuity of Operations (COOP) POC provides guidance and assists installations and units with any COOP planning incorporated within IEMP 10-2.

1.17. Unique MAJCOM and Other Organizational Responsibilities.

1.17.1. Commander, Air Combat Command.

1.17.1.1. ACC/SG develops medical functional area assessment and functional needs analysis in support of developing modernization plans for the MC-CBRN capabilities.

1.17.1.1.1. Identifies deficiencies and defines requirements for new PPE.

1.17.1.2. Serves as the lead command to coordinate the provision of AF forces and facilities in support of validated requests from the lead federal agency and CCMDs.

1.17.2. 577th Weather Wing Commander

1.17.2.1. Provides a web-based capability through AF global and/or regional Operational Weather Squadrons' (OWS) homepages that leverage numerical model data for weather organizations or Emergency Managers to generate chemical downwind messages (CDM) and effective downwind messages (EDM). These messages are used for AF installation and Army-equivalent CBRN Control Center Emergency Managers working CBRN detection grid plans and coordinating contamination avoidance/management operations. (For servicing weather reachback contact information, refer to Air Force Visual Aid (AFVA) 15-137, *Air Force Operational Weather Squadron Areas of Responsibility*.)

1.17.2.2. Subordinate OWSs.

1.17.2.2.1. Produce, disseminate, and amend weather statements, watches, forecast/observed weather warnings to inform supported installations/sites about potential/observed weather conditions that pose a hazard to life or property and require protective actions. **(T-1).**

1.17.2.2.2. Host 577th Weather Wing and other numerical models for supported organizations to generate CDMs and EDMs from OWS webpages. **(T-1).**

1.17.2.2.3. As the supporting weather organization, provide local installation weather personnel with requested data for EM operations. **(T-1).** Upon request from installations without a supported weather entity, they will provide the following:

1.17.2.2.3.1. Severe weather information for EM related OPREP-3 according to this instruction; AFI 10-206, AFI 15-128, *Air Force Weather Roles and Responsibilities*, and AFMAN 15-129, Volume 1, *Air and Space Weather Operations-Characterization.* **(T-1).**

1.17.2.2.3.2. Meteorological parameters, data, and subject matter expertise to installation DRF elements and EOC ESFs to include the CE Squadron, R&EM Flight, FES, EOD, and the BE Flight. **(T-1).**

1.17.2.2.3.3. Optimal (i.e., most accurate and representative) observed and/or forecast alphanumeric and/or gridded meteorological data appropriate to a particular CBRN event for users employing hazard-predication (e.g., "plume") models. **(T-1)**

1.17.3. Commander, Air Education and Training Command.

1.17.3.1. Incorporates AF EM Program training concepts into AF courses.

1.17.3.2. Plans, develops, and conducts formal training to support the AF EM Program.

1.17.3.3. Maintains the course content and tracks completion of computer-based delivery of AF EM Program courses to include CBRN Defense Awareness training.

1.17.4. Commander, Air Force Global Strike Command.

1.17.4.1. Maintains and ensures the AFGSC RTF is equipped and trained for response to radiological incidents or accidents involving AF controlled assets within CONUS, Puerto Rico, or U.S. Virgin Islands.

1.17.4.2. Develops and implements AFGSC Plan 10-1, *Radiological Accident/Incident Response and Recovery Plan*, which outlines procedures for the response to nuclear weapon accidents or incidents involving AF-controlled assets within the USNORTHCOM Area of Responsibility (AOR).

1.17.4.3. Organizes, trains, and equips a single RTF for all domestic nuclear weapons incident and accident responses involving nuclear weapons in USAF custody.

1.17.4.3.1. Trains and equips specialized teams supporting the RTF and nuclear enterprise.

1.17.4.3.2. AFGSC Command Center Director will maintain an on call roster of RTF personnel.

1.17.4.3.3. AFGSC Command Center Director will be the POC for deployment orders from the AFSWC.

1.17.4.3.4. Funds and tracks training for RTF members and Commanders IAW Table 4.1 of this instruction and DODM 3150.08.

1.17.4.3.5. Builds and develops force module package (FMP) or unit type code (UTC) for RTF deployment.

1.17.4.3.6. Nominates trained RTF commander candidates in writing, through AF/A4, for CSAF certification.

1.17.5. Commander, AF Materiel Command (AFMC).

1.17.5.1. Serves as OPR for the Multi-Product Emergency Response Plan for Inhalation Hazards for USAF shipments of nitrogen tetroxide.

1.17.5.2. Provides radioactive and mixed waste disposal expertise.

1.17.5.3. Serves as the implementing command to provide capabilities required by Program Management Directive (PMD) 4026(16)/ PE 64384BP, Integrated Weapons Systems Management, and Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Warfare Defense Programs.

1.17.5.4. Maintains and ensures the Missile Mishap Response Team (MMRT) is equipped and trained for the response to missile accidents or incidents involving AF-controlled Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) assets within CONUS.

1.17.5.5. Serves as the Core Function Lead for Agile Combat Support.

1.17.5.6. Develops FPM or UTC that directly supports and integrates with AFGSC and United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) RTF requirements. **Note:** AFMC will not have an inherent RTF capability, but nuclear weapons and medical/non-medical CBRN CM SMEs assigned to AFMC will be integrated under AFGSC and USAFE RTFs through FMP or UTC.

1.17.5.7. Ensures potential RTF members meet training requirements according to AFGSC Plan 10-1 and USEUCOM CONPLAN 4367-06.

1.17.5.8. Organizes, trains and equips the Air Force Radiation Assessment Team (AFRAT) responsible for providing radiological monitoring and analysis capability.

1.17.5.9. Reports status of AFRAT supporting personnel and equipment to AFGSC, USAFE quarterly.

1.17.6. Commander, Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC).

1.17.6.1. Coordinates with other MAJCOMs and AFIMSC on EM and CBRN defense and CM planning documents and provides the documents to the AF C-CBRN PWG and AFCEC/CXR.

1.17.6.2. Coordinates with other MAJCOMs and AFCEC/CXR to develop schedules and requirements for Deployment for Training (DFT) opportunities.

1.17.7. Commander, Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC).

1.17.7.1. Coordinates with US Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) on Joint SOF CBRN programs that apply to the AF.

1.17.8. Commander, Air Mobility Command (AMC).

1.17.8.1. Provides procedures for airlift, air refueling, aeromedical evacuation, and air mobility support in humanitarian and CBRN defense and CM operations.

1.17.8.2. Provides airborne survey platforms for DOE observation over areas affected by a nuclear weapons accident.

1.17.8.3. Serves as the lead MAJCOM to develop procedures for large frame aircraft operations in CBRN contaminated environments. Guidance includes procedures for contamination avoidance, protection, decontamination, and contaminated cargo handling. Procedures are consolidated in the AMC C-CBRN CONOPS.

1.17.8.4. Ensures the Civil Reserve Air Fleet and airlift contractors are trained on the ground crew IPE and have the IPE when supporting deployments to medium threat areas (MTAs) or CBRN high threat areas (HTAs). Areas are further defined in **Table 4.6**.

1.17.8.5. Provides policy, TTPs, and resources for Aeromedical Evacuation (AE). Currently, no AE movement of CBRN casualties is authorized except for a limited means of transporting contagious casualties and evacuation of clinical and/or environmental CBRN samples by aircraft to confirmatory laboratories. Maintains the AMC *Continuing Operations in a Biological Threat Environment Concept of Operations (CONOPS)*.

1.17.8.6. Provides air mobility assets in support of National Technical Nuclear Forensics (NTNF) program, IAW DODD S-2060-04.

1.17.9. Director, Air National Guard.

1.17.9.1. Coordinates with DRUs, FOAs, AFIMSC, and MAJCOMs to ensure ANG personnel are trained, equipped, and exercised according to this AFI.

1.17.9.2. Tailors AF EM Program to meet specific and unique ANG mission requirements.

1.17.9.3. Coordinates with the gaining MAJCOMs on AF EM Program CBRN defense and CM defense planning documents.

1.17.9.4. Manages PE 55165F, CBRN Defense, and PE 58036F, MC-CBRN.

1.17.9.5. Provides policy and programming in support of PE 58036F MC-CBRN capabilities.

1.17.9.6. Provides policy and guidance for ANG HSMR teams.

1.17.9.7. Provides unique CBRN capabilities including Civil Support Teams (CST) and CBRN Enhanced Response Force Package.

1.17.10. Commander, Pacific Air Forces (PACAF).

1.17.10.1. Serves as the primary agent to coordinate CBRN defense and CM cold weather operations. Provides logistics support to the AFOTEC for cold weather field OT&E.

1.17.10.2. Supports the United States Pacific Command (USPACOM) RTF when tasked.

1.17.10.3. Provides USPACOM support for NTNF operations in AOR.

1.17.11. Commander, USAFE and Commander, HQ AFAFRICA.

1.17.11.1. Maintain, equip, and train the USAFE RTF for radiological accidents or incidents within the USEUCOM AOR. CONPLAN 4367 outlines USAFE RTF duties and responsibilities.

1.17.11.2. Establish a Nuclear Accident/Incident (NAI) Response Program for use in USAFE-AFAFRICA area of operations (AO) according to Geographic CCDR guidance.

1.17.11.3. OT&E a single RTF for nuclear weapons incident or accident response for nuclear weapons in USAF custody in USEUCOM AOR.

1.17.11.3.1. USAFE Command Center Director will maintain an on call roster of RTF personnel.

1.17.11.3.2. USAFE Command Center Director will be the POC for deployment orders from the AFSWC.

1.17.11.3.3. Provide geographic CCDR support for NTNF operations.

1.17.11.3.4. Fund and track training for RTF members, RTF Commanders, and AFMC supporting elements IAW Table 4.1 of this instruction and DODM 3150.08.

1.17.11.3.5. Build and develop FMP or UTC for RTF deployment.

1.17.11.3.6. Nominate trained RTF commander candidates in writing, through AF/A4, for CSAF certification.

1.17.11.3.7. Trains and equips specialized teams supporting the RTF and nuclear enterprise.

1.18. Installation Commander.

1.18.1. Establishes a single installation EM Program (**T-0**) with the R&EM Flight as the installation Office of Emergency Management. (**T-1**). The installation commander will meet the responsibilities in **Table 1.1**

Table 1.1. Installation Commander's EM Responsibilities.

Item	Responsibility
1	Organize installation units under the AFIMS for response and recovery operations. (**T-1**).
2	Ensure all installation units, including tenants, associates, augmenting forces, and GSUs, participate in the installation AF EM Program and receive necessary support. Provide support to GSUs as directed by MAJCOM/AFIMSC Detachment. Includes support to AFRC and ANG units. (**T-2**).
3	Ensure commercial businesses are included in installation EM Program. (T-3)
4	Approve the IEMP 10-2 and provide the Commander's Intent during the revision or development of the plan. (**T-0**).
5	At joint bases where the AF is the Lead Service, ensure the supported Components are included in the installation AF EM Program. (**T-1**).
6	Provide support to the supported component using the Joint Base COLS and DODI 6055.17 as a baseline with additional requirements identified in the support agreement. (**T-0**).
7	At joint bases where the AF is not the Lead Service, follow the supporting components' installation EM Program guidance and ensure additional AF requirements are addressed in the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). (**T-1**).
8	Appoint in writing a primary and alternate EOC Director EOC Manager Installation Emergency Manager Installation representative to the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) (**T-1**).
9	Provide DSCA planning, response, and support to DOD and civilian forces engaged in DSCA operations IAW AFI 10-801, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)*. (**T-1**).
10	Require installation units to plan, coordinate, and exercise AF EM Program requirements. (**T-0**).
11	IAW SecDef direction, conduct active shooter exercises at least semi-annually and ensure all other EM exercises outlined in DODI 6055.17 are met. (**T-0**)
12	Establish a risk-based shelter program that includes shelter-in-place (SIP) and lockdown procedures according to this instruction and supporting manuals. (**T-1**).
13	Establish threat-based contamination control capabilities, including the ability to identify contamination, decontaminate essential resources, and mark contaminated areas. (**T-12**).
14	At MTA and HTA locations, direct alarm conditions, declare Mission-Oriented Protective Postures (MOPP) level changes based on the situation. (**T-1**).
15	Support the RTF for nuclear/radiological incidents IAW DODI 3150.10, DODM

Item	Responsibility
	3150.08, and theater guidance (**T-0**).
16	Activate an Emergency Family Assistance Control Center to serve as the focal point for family assistance services when required. (**T-0**)
17	Ensure installation personnel are educated on the local severe weather threats and applicable protective measures, as well as on the purpose, applicability, and operating procedures of the watch-warning system, according to AFMAN 15-129 Volume 1 and AFMAN 15-129 Volume 2, *Air and Space Weather Operations – Exploitations*. (**T-3**).
18	Direct overall CAT management. (**T-2**).
19	Approve emergency requests for off-base support per established guidance (e.g., MAA, DSCA Request for Assistance [RFA]), AFNORTH, Air Force Watch, Department of State [DOS] tasking). Provides event/incident or situation reports according to AFI 10-206 and Section 5C of this instruction. Assess how CS or HN support can assist in installation EM Program efforts. At foreign locations during peacetime operations, sovereignty issues and laws may require the sharing of information, to include samples of CBRN agents or materials, during the response and recovery phases. (**T-1**).

1.19. Unit Commanders.

1.19.1. The installation Office of Emergency Management will provide an immersion brief to all new commanders upon assignment. **(T-2).** The briefing covers the installation EM Program, policies, and responsibilities outlined in **Table 1.2**

Table 1.2. Unit Commander's EM Responsibilities.

Item	Unit Commander's EM Responsibility
1	Appoint, according to the EMWG, unit EM representatives to manage, coordinate, and serve as the single POC for unit requirements of the installation EM Program. (**T-3**).
2	Direct the unit representatives to complete the semi-annual program review of their unit EM Program according to AFMAN 32-1007, *Readiness and Emergency Management (R&EM) Flight Operations.* (**T-3**).
3	Categorize unit personnel according to AFMAN 10-2502 and this instruction. (**T-2**).
4	Appoint DRF members from within the unit as required by the IEMP 10-2 and EMWG. (**T-1**).
4a	Ensure DRF members and teams are adequately staffed, trained, and equipped to provide 24-hour coverage when activated. (**T-3**).
4b	Ensure Specialized Team members are trained according to Chapter 4. Because of the nature and amount of training and exercises required for specialized teams Unit Commanders must ensure the following upon assignment: a)The team has at least two-thirds of time remaining on station at OCONUS and CONUS-remote and isolated assignments. b)Team members have at least 18 months retention at CONUS, non-remote and isolated assignments. c)Team members remain in the program for a minimum of one year. d)Replacement members are trained before releasing the incumbent. (**T-3**).

Item	Unit Commander's EM Responsibility
5	Train and schedule unit personnel according to Chapter 4 requirements. (**T-3**).
6	Ensure all assigned Airmen, Department of the Air Force (DAF) civilians, contractors (OCONUS only), and their families are familiar with their accountability responsibilities during emergencies. (**T-2**).
7	Participate in IEMP development and exercises. **Note:** EOC members must attend at least one exercise or tabletop drill annually. (**T-0**).
8	Provide the Office of Emergency Management a written reply to EM Program reviews within 60 days of receiving report. **Note:** Program reviews with tenant unit commanders are by invitation. (**T-3**).
9	Identify and budget for purchase and sustainment of peacetime and wartime unit specialized team, functional area, and emergency response support equipment and supply requirements. Obtain, stock, store, and maintain unit CBRN defense and CM operational and training equipment such as IPE, PPE, detection equipment, contamination control materials, and shelter supplies for designated installation shelters. Identify wartime requirements, budget for, obtain, store, and maintain unit CBRN defense and CM operational and training equipment, including IPE, PPE, detection equipment, contamination control materials, Emergency Management Support Team (EMST) augmentee requirements, and shelter supplies for designated installation shelters. (**T-2**).
10	Identify peacetime requirements, budget for, obtain, store, and maintain unit EM operational and training equipment, including EMST augmentee requirements, C2, and shelter supplies for designated installation shelters. (**T-2**).
11	Ensure all unit facility managers develop unit emergency response procedures implementing instructions such as SIP, and lockdown operations as outlined in the IEMP 10-2. For detailed information, refer to AFMAN 10-2502. (**T-1**).
12	In CBRN LTAs, ensure personnel who are assigned mobility positions or are inherently deployable to CBRN defense threat areas can perform wartime mission-essential tasks in a contaminated environment. Inherently deployable (in) and specifically exempted (out) are defined in AFI 10-401, *Air Force Operations Planning and Execution.* (**T-1**).
13	In CBRN MTA/HTAs, ensure personnel can perform wartime mission-essential tasks in a contaminated environment. (**T-1**).

1.19.2. Specific Functional EM Responsibilities. See **Attachment 2**.

1.19.3. CE Commander will develop and maintain a CE Contingency Response Plan (CRP). (**T-1**). The plan will encompass squadron-wide support to each section of the plan. Add additional sections to meet unique mission situations. (**T-3**). For further information, refer to the CE CRP Playbook located at **https://app.eis.af.mil/a7cportal/CEPlaybooks/Pages/default.aspx**. Ensure at a minimum that the plan contains the following:

1.19.3.1. CE support for base recovery plans.

1.19.3.2. Installation facility priority list.

1.19.3.3. CE specific support agreements and contracts.

Chapter 2

PROGRAM EXECUTION

Section 2A—Air Force Emergency Management Program Structure.

2.1. Purpose. This chapter discusses the organization of the AF EM Program at all levels of command. The AF EM Program structure establishes a clear progression of coordination and communication from AF level to MAJCOM and AFIMSC level to the installation.

2.2. Air Force Corporate Structure.

2.2.1. At the AF level, the EM planning and management structure is supported by and supports AF/A4C; the AF EMWG; the AF C-WMD Council; the AF C-WMD PWG; the AF C-WMD MWG; the AF C-WMD Education, Training, Exercise Working Group; and the SEMASG. These working groups must synchronize AF EM Program policy and programs.

2.3. MAJCOM EM Program Structure.

2.3.1. At the MAJCOM level, the EM Planning and Management Structure includes an EMWG, which collaborates with other MAJCOM working groups such as, the TWG, C-CBRN Working Group, and ATWG. This instruction does not restrict MAJCOMs from combining the EMWG with other working groups (e.g., ATWG with the EMWG) as long as issues for all programs are addressed. The MAJCOM EMWG is the primary working group supporting the AF EM Program through the development of MAJCOM guidance and strategic plans.

2.3.1.1. The MAJCOM EMWG addresses cross-functional issues affecting the AF EM Program capabilities within the MAJCOM (e.g., natural disasters and human-caused incidents). If not combined with another working group, the MAJCOM CE chairs the MAJCOM EMWG. The MAJCOM EMWG is administered by the AFIMSC Detachment and meets at least semi-annually to review and access any installation trends, capability gaps, and/or policy shortfalls that require MAJCOM attention and resolution. MAJCOM EMWG representatives should be subject matter action officers. **Table 2.1**, shows the recommended MAJCOM EMWG membership.

Table 2.1. Recommended MAJCOM EMWG Membership.

Emergency Management	Logistics	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
Communications	Operations	Inspector General
Maintenance	Force Support	Judge Advocate
Aircrew Flight Equipment	Historian	Public Affairs
Fire Emergency Services	Intelligence	Plans and Programs
Financial Management	Security Forces	Command Surgeon
Chaplain Corps	Air Force Office of Special Investigations	Safety

2.3.1.2. At MAJCOM level, the response elements include the MAJCOM Command Center, CAT, EOC, and specialized teams such as the MAJCOM RTFs. MAJCOMs activate their CATs and/or emergency operations staff/cell when requested by Air Staff

or the MAJCOM commander. The MAJCOM CAT or emergency operations staff/cell assists the Air Staff or installations in response efforts.

2.4. Installation Emergency Management Program Structure.

2.4.1. The installation EM Program structure includes the Office of Emergency Management, EMWG, and Unit EM representatives.

2.4.2. The Mission Support Group commander chairs the installation EMWG and establishes working subgroups. The EMWG Charter, approved by the installation commander, will identify the installation's EMWG members. The EMWG meets quarterly, according to DODI 6055.17, as a decision-making body that applies the collective judgment and experience to installation issues and oversees the implementation of AF policy on the installation EM Program. (**T-0**). The installation commander has the authority to combine the EMWG with other similar working groups as long as they meet DODI 6055.17 requirements. Include, at a minimum, members shown in **Table 2.2** (**T-0**).

Table 2.2. Installation EMWG Membership.

Mission Support Group Commander (Chair)	Force Support Squadron*
Installation Emergency Manager (Facilitator)*	Installation Antiterrorism Officer (ATO)*[1]
Air Force Office of Special Investigations	Installation Deployment Officer
Aircrew Flight Equipment	Judge Advocate
Bioenvironmental Engineer Officer*	Logistics Readiness Squadron*
Critical Asset Risk Management (CARM)/ Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) Program Manager	Medical Treatment Facility Emergency Manager*
Civil Engineer	Maintenance Group
Command Post Representative*	Operations Group
Communications	Public Affairs
Contracting	Public Health Emergency Officer (PHEO)*
Chaplain Corps	Safety
Disaster Mental Health	Security Forces*[1]
Wing Inspection Team (WIT) Chief	Tenant Units
Fire Emergency Services*	Wing Plans and Programs*
Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)	Weather (where available)
Financial Management (Comptroller Representative)	
Notes: * Minimum membership of the All Hazards Response Planning Team (AHRPT) (**T-0**). 1 – May be represented by one SFS representative	

2.4.2.1. The purpose of the installation EMWG is to ensure the installation has the capability to respond and recover from incidents and enable mission execution. A capability does not exist until the capability is organized, manned, trained, equipped, exercised, evaluated, maintained, and sustained. AF Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (AFTTP) 3-2.83, *Multi-Service Tactics, Technique, and Procedures for Installation Emergency Management*, outlines the minimum responsibilities of the EMWG. Additionally, the EMWG reviews installation-wide programs for the ability to achieve

installation EM Program objectives and will execute the activities listed in **Table 2.3** (**T-1**).

2.4.2.2. The AHRPT is a sub-working group of the installation EMWG and will review and refine incident response protocols to develop the IEMP 10-2. **(T-1).** This team is responsible for accomplishing the assessments according to the risk management process defined in **Chapter 3**, and developing Emergency Action Zones. This team meets as necessary or as tasked. Listed in **Table 2.2** are the recommended members of the planning team.

2.4.2.3. **Table 2 3**, outlines the primary responsibilities of the installation EMWG.

Table 2.3. Responsibilities of the Installation EMWG.

Item	EMWG Responsibility
1	Determine the scope, utilizing factors such as a unit's size, mission, IEMP 10-2 roles and responsibilities, and UTC tasking, of the installation EM Program according to the guidelines set out in this instruction. Scoping the program will include as a minimum: Identify units supporting the EM Program to include tenant organizations, size, and composition of the DRF to include specialized teams. (**T-1**).
2	Recommend EM exercise objectives and submit to the WIT Chief. (**T-2**).
3	Prioritize the unfunded non-medical EM equipment and supply requirements for approval and inclusion in installation budget submissions. (**T-2**).
4	Monitor funding allocation and acquisition to ensure the installation EM capability is subsequently established (**T-2**).
5	Incorporate local, state, and federal planning committees, councils, or groups. Representatives from civilian agencies may be invited to discuss functional issues (e.g., cross-jurisdictional issues, notification processes, interagency response procedures, and MAAs). Examples include EPA's LEPC, FEMA's EM Council, State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), and local EM offices. At foreign (non-domestic) locations the DOS, theater Commander of the CCMD, and HN agreements may provide additional requirements for the EMWG. (**T-1**).
6	Elevate issues to the installation commander when action is beyond the scope of the EMWG. EMWG issues that cannot be resolved at the installation level should be elevated to the MAJCOM. (**T-2**).
7	Integrate the planning and management functions and other key response agencies under the DRF. (**T-2**).
8	Review the IEMP 10-2 and recommend approval to the installation commander. (**T-2**).
9	Establish sub-working groups. At a minimum, the AHRPT must be established. (**T-2**).
10	Review the AHRPT IRMP and develop COAs to mitigate unacceptable risk. (**T-2**).
11	Review and approve the annual installation ground crew CWDE C Bag authorization (**Figure 4.4**). (**T-2**).

2.4.2.4. The following must take place prior to the EMWG meeting:

2.4.2.4.1. The Office of Emergency Management will coordinate with unit EM Representatives to discuss trends and unit program issues likely to be addressed at the quarterly EMWG. (**T-3**).

2.4.2.4.2. The Installation Emergency Manager will review the consolidated list of unfunded non-medical EM response equipment requirements and present this list to the EMWG. (**T-2**).

2.4.2.4.3. The Installation Emergency Manager and appropriate unit stakeholders will gather the data to address the status of installation EM response equipment, both medical and non-medical, at the EMWG meeting. (**T-0**).

Section 2B—Installation Emergency Management Program.

2.5. Installation Emergency Manager Responsibility. The Installation Commander appoints in writing, the R&EM officer, Superintendent, or civilian or contractor (3E9X1) equivalent as the Installation Emergency Manager. The Installation Emergency Manager ensures execution of the EM Program as outlined in AFMAN 32-1007. (**T-0**).

2.6. Unit EM Representatives. Unit EM Representatives will execute their responsibilities in **Table 2.4** (**T-1**).

Table 2.4. Responsibilities of the Unit EM Representative.

Item	Unit Emergency Management Representative Responsibility
1.	Manage the unit EM Program according to the direction of the unit commander and this instruction. (**T-2**).
2.	Receive training according to **Chapter 4**. (**T-2**).
3.	Create and maintain a unit EM continuity folder, either hard copy or electronic, containing, at a minimum, a copy of the unit quarterly EM Program report, which includes the unit representative appointment. The Installation Emergency Manager will provide the format for the report according to the CCIP requirements. (**T-3**).
4.	Ensure dissemination of EM Program training material throughout the unit to support the installation's "Be Ready" awareness campaign. (**T-3**).

Section 2C—Installation Disaster Response Force.

2.7. Installation Disaster Response Force. **Figure 2.1** depicts the AF structure that responds to disasters or accidents to establish C2 and support disaster operations.

Figure 2.1. AF EM Program.

2.7.1. The DRF will execute the preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation tasks outlined in IEMP 10-2. (**T-1**). C**hapter 5** outlines the composition, roles, and responsibilities of the DRF. AFMAN 10-2502 provides guidance that is more detailed.

2.7.2. . The installation EM Program will establish a DRF based on the elements identified in **Table 2.5** (**T-1**).

Table 2.5. Elements of the Installation DRF.

Element	Level	Remarks
Crisis Action Team (CAT)	Strategic	The composition and function of the CAT is largely mission driven and therefore determined by the installation commander in consultation with the MSG/CC.
CAT Support Staff	Strategic	The CAT Director may appoint a CAT Manager.
Command Post	Strategic	Refer to AFI 10-207, *Command Post,* for detailed information.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	Operational	The primary EOC Director will be the MSG/CC. Alternates will accomplish commensurate required training. (**T-2**).
		The installation commander appoints in writing, the R&EM officer, senior emergency management technician, or civilian or contractor equivalent (3E9X1) as the EOC Manager. (**T-0**).
		The EOC is staffed with ESFs and additional assigned personnel. Appoint enough team members for 24-hour operations. EOC representatives must be knowledgeable and have decision-making authority for their function.
		The EOC Director should appoint an EOC support staff (when activated) whose duties are administrative in nature.
Unit Control Center (UCC)	Tactical	Includes C2 Centers tasked in the IEMP 10-2 and provide direct support to the EOC for emergency response and recovery are part of the DRF. Must meet the training requirements for UCCs outlined in **Chapter 4**.
		UCCs include, in the context of this instruction, operations centers fitting the criteria above. Included, but not limited, are the Vehicle Operations Control Center, Maintenance Operations Center, Fuels Service Center, Airfield Management Operations Center, and Squadron Focal Points.
		Unit commanders will assign knowledgeable personnel to the UCC to facilitate mission accomplishment and the capability of making key decisions. Appoint enough team members for 24-hour-a-day operations. (**T-3**).
Emergency Communications Center (ECC)	Tactical	All installations shall establish, maintain, and operate an installation central (physical or virtual) dispatch center—an ECC. (**T-1**).
Incident Commander (IC)	Tactical	ICs must be experienced in the Incident Type and complexity, meet IC training requirements outlined in **Chapter 4**, including training to manage multiple agency responses to the incident, if required. ICs must receive the appropriate training before assuming command of a HAZMAT incident. (**T-1**). Note: ANG FES serves as the IC on all ANG multiple agency responses.

Element	Level	Remarks
First Responders	Tactical	First Responder duties have priority over other assigned duties. Do not assign Emergency Responders as augmentees or to additional duties that will conflict with their first responder duties. (T-1)
Emergency Responders	Tactical	Emergency Responder duties have priority over other assigned duties. Do not assign Emergency Responders as augmentees or to additional duties that will conflict with their emergency duties. (**T-2**).
Specialized and Support/Recovery Teams	Tactical	Teams formed from the existing installation and unit personnel resources to support emergency response operations. Team member duty becomes the team member's primary duty during response, exercises, and training. Appoint enough team members for 24-hour-a-day operations. **(T-3).**
Specialized[1] Teams are typically controlled directly from the EOC during response operations		**Types** Emergency Management Support Team (EMST) Shelter Management Team (SMT) Contamination Control Team (CCT) Contamination Control Area (CCA) Team Contamination Control Station (CCS) Team
Support and Recovery[2] Teams are typically controlled directly by the functional UCC		**Examples** Damage Assessment Team Search and Recovery Team Crash Damaged or Disabled Aircraft Recovery (CDDAR) Home Station Medical Response Team Spill Response Team Emergency Family Assistance Team Disaster Mental Health Teams In-Place Patient Decontamination Team
Note 1: The EMWG will determine the need for and approve the requirement and minimum composition for specialized teams based on the results of the hazard analysis. (**T-3**). Owning units will maintain a roster to include contact and training information for all specialized team members. (**T-2**). **Note 2:** Units will determine the need, composition, training, and equipment requirements for Support/Recovery teams. The owning unit maintains contact and training information. (**T-2**).		

Chapter 3

PLANNING

Section 3A—Planning Process and Requirements.

3.1. Purpose. The primary objective of EM planning is to minimize the loss of operational capability caused by incidents. EM planning addresses an all-hazards approach for the AF.

3.1.1. The AF EM Program defines an all-hazards approach as a methodology to develop EM strategies for all types of potential incidents. "All-hazards" include any incident, natural or manmade, that warrants action to protect the life, property, health, and safety of military members, dependents, and civilians at risk, and minimize any disruptions of installation operations.

3.1.2. Personnel categorization is the key process for identifying the "demographics of need" within assigned personnel. This process consists of identifying population categories with similar needs and a common protection strategy. The AF EM Program integrates the existing categorization process identified in DODI 6055.17 and DODI 2000.16, *DoD Antiterrorism (AT) Standards,* into a five-category system defined by common protection strategies. For further information regarding Personnel Categorization, refer to AFMAN 10-2502.

3.2. General Planning Considerations.

3.2.1. The Installation Emergency Manager will integrate planning with other federal agencies in response to catastrophic incidents as defined by DODD 3025.18 and the NPF. (**T-0**).

3.3. Mutual Aid Agreements and Support Contracts.

3.3.1. The installation commander will establish MAAs to fill a capability shortfall for the installation, or for the installation to support local authorities, all tenant units, and GSUs. Identify EM-related MAAs in the IEMP 10-2. (**T-0**).

3.3.2. When needed, utilize support contracts for the procurement of goods, services, or other emergency support, to include offensive HAZMAT/CBRN operations, or the contingency procurement of food and water supplies for safe havens on AF installations at time of activation.

Section 3B—Planning Process and Risk Management Process.

3.4. Integrated Risk Management Process (IRMP). Installations will use the IRMP, comprising four assessments, Criticality, Hazard, Vulnerability, and Capability, as the foundation for EM planning and resource decisions to enhance emergency preparedness, contingency response, and mission continuation. (**T-0**).

3.4.1. In compliance with DODI 6055.17, these four assessments must be performed annually. Installations will use these assessments to tailor and refine their IEMP 10-2 to installation-specific risks. (**T-0**). AFMAN 10-2502 provides detailed information on the IRMP.

3.4.2. CBRN LTAs, MTAs, and HTAs are based on a transparent, repeatable process utilizing agreed-upon intelligence documents to categorize the CBRN threat throughout the world. This assessment, in conjunction with other venues such as the Integrated Security Council (ISC) scenarios, assists with CBRN defense deliberate planning for training and resource requirements/management. Air components, MAJCOMs, and installations must evaluate the current operations, intelligence reports, and risk assessments to determine the current local threat. (**T-1**). Refer to **Table 4.6** for an unclassified listing.

Section 3C—Installation Emergency Management Plan 10-2.

3.5. IEMP 10-2 Purpose. The IEMP 10-2 is an all-hazards plan designed to support pre-incident preparedness, mitigation, emergency response, and recovery.

3.5.1. The plan should be reviewed periodically to ensure the DRF is familiar with the plan and able to execute their assigned roles. Develop the IEMP 10-2 based on the results of the IRMP. Using the IEMP 10-2 planning tool at **https://cs3.eis.af.mil/sites/OO-EN-CE-A6/21340/OO-EN-CE-52/iemp_10-2/SitePages/Home.aspx** will ensure the plan has all the elements identified in AFMAN 10-2502.

3.5.2. The IEMP 10-2 provides comprehensive guidance for an emergency response to natural, technological, or man-made physical hazards. AFMAN 10-2502 and AFTTP 3-2.83 provide more detailed information concerning the IEMP 10-2 development.

3.5.3. The installation commander is the approval authority for the IEMP 10-2. The planning team will review the plan annually and update, as necessary. The review will include the signature of the installation commander validating that (1) the review has occurred, (2) the installation commander and installation EMWG have BEn briefed on changes, (3) the installation EOC team has received information regarding the changes, and (4) supporting plans and implementing instructions have BEn updated, as necessary, to reflect the changes. (**T-0**).

3.6. Unit Implementing Instructions. Each installation unit, including all DOD and non-DOD tenants, will develop unit implementing instructions to execute direct taskings outlined in the IEMP 10-2. (**T-1**).

3.6.1. Unit implementing instructions expand on the tasks outlined in the basic plan, annexes, and appendices by adding specificity on who, what, when, where, and how actions will be accomplished. There are several types of implementing instructions that organizations may develop. These include Operating Instructions, Operating Guides, Standard Operating Procedures, and Quick Response Checklists. Units must develop and/or update implementing instructions within 60 days of an IEMP 10-2 publication. (**T-3**).

3.6.2. Once implementing instructions are complete and before implementation, they must be coordinated through the Office of Emergency Management and then approved by the owning unit commander. (**T-3**).

Chapter 4

PREPAREDNESS

Section 4A—Air Force EM Education and Training.

4.1. Summary. This chapter provides policy and guidance for EM training and education, exercises, interagency coordination, and logistics.

4.2. Purpose. This section provides AF EM education and training policy and guidance, including objectives, responsibilities, and requirements. AF EM education and training applies the all-hazards concept of integrating cross-functional education and training into the AF EM Program.

4.3. Objective. Air Force EM education and training provides the required knowledge and skills needed to prepare for, respond to, mitigate, and recover from contingencies or emergencies requiring AF response.

4.3.1. Air Force EM education and training complies with federal, DOD, joint, and national consensus standards in meeting training levels, frequency, and comprehensiveness.

4.3.2. Air Force EM education and training must include realistic exercises and scenarios demonstrating the level of proficiency required for a response to actual contingencies or emergencies. (**T-0**)

4.4. Policy. The required audience for AF EM education and training includes personnel specified in **paragraph 4.8**

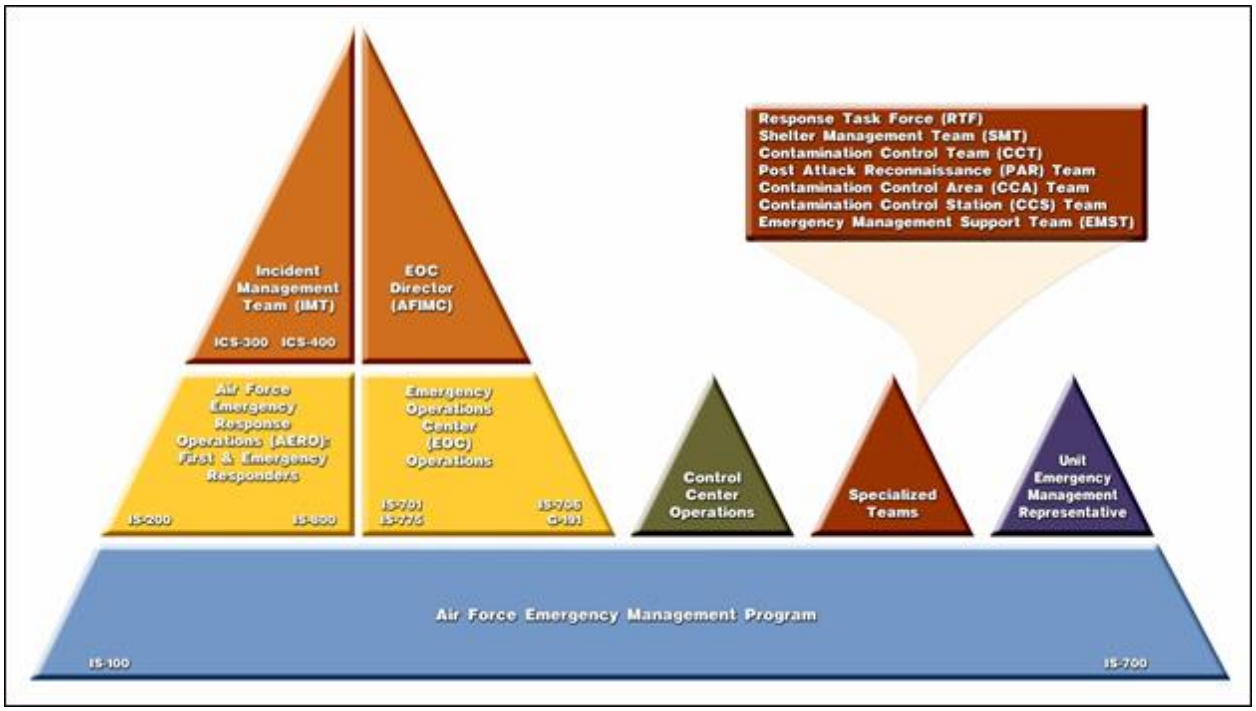
4.4.1. Personnel will attend the appropriate courses to meet the level of proficiency required to accomplish their assigned tasks. **Figure 4.1** illustrates EM tiered training. (**T-2**).

4.4.2. Unit commanders must ensure their personnel complete all course components to include any prerequisites within the required timeframe as identified in **paragraph 4.8.** (**T-2**).

4.4.3. MAJCOM and installation leadership must ensure service contracts for support personnel include education and training requirements. **(T-1)**. The required education and training must be equal to the education and training required of each individual's military and federal counterparts. The equivalent training is required only for equivalent positions, not contractors who fulfill only some of the duties comparable to their military or federal counterpart with the exception of the Base Emergency Preparedness Orientation.

4.4.4. WIT members must be trained to at least the same level of the person being evaluated. (**T-1**).

Figure 4.1. EM Tiered Training.



4.4.5. Individuals who have completed previous online training courses required to fulfill their role within the installation DRF or EM Program are not required to redo the online portions specified in this publication unless otherwise noted.

4.5. Instructor Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, only military, civilian, or contractor personnel who complete the AETC Emergency Management Apprentice Course may instruct the instructor-led components listed in **paragraph 4.8.** (**T-1**).

4.6. Scheduling and Documentation Requirements.

4.6.1. Installation and tenant unit deployment managers (UDMs), unit training managers (UTMs), or unit training schedulers will use the Automated Civil Engineer System-Personnel and Readiness (ACES-PR) Unit Scheduler Module to schedule personnel for AF EM education and training instructor-led components or courses conducted by the installation's Office of Emergency Management. Each unit is responsible for tracking completion and currency of their personnel. (**T-2**).

4.6.2. UDMs, UTMs, or unit training schedulers will ensure personnel have successfully completed all prerequisite and on-line training component requirements prior to being scheduled for the instructor-led component of courses. (**T-2**).

4.6.3. Units must maintain documentation of AF EM education and training course completion. (**T-3**).

4.6.4. Unit EM representatives must coordinate their required unit's EM reporting efforts with their UDM, UTMs, or unit training schedulers to ensure they have the most accurate education and training data reflected in their reports. (**T-3**).

4.7. Delivery Formats. AF EM education and training courses are delivered using individual knowledge based objectives and localized/performance based objectives.

4.7.1. Unless otherwise specified, deliver individual knowledge-based component of a course on-line via the Advanced Distributed Learning Service (ADLS) (**https://golearn.csd.disa.mil**).

4.7.2. Completing the individual knowledge-based course component is an individual effort. Group or team completion is not authorized.

4.7.3. Use traditional instructor-led classroom methods to deliver the localized/performance-based component of a course. This format allows for the tailored presentation of localized mission and threat procedures and the hands-on evaluation of a student's ability to perform applicable tasks.

4.7.3.1. Unless otherwise specified, the instructor-led component of the courses listed in **paragraph 4.8**, are provided by the installation's Office of Emergency Management.

4.8. Prescribed Courses. Individuals will attend the listed AF EM education and training courses to meet the level of proficiency required to accomplish their assigned tasks. (**T-1**). AF EM education and training courses are summarized in **Table 4.1** A detailed listing of all EM education and training courses can be found in **Attachment 3.**

Table 4.1. Summary of Available AF EM Education and Training Courses.

Course Title	Delivery Format			Prerequisite		Recurring		Supporting Paragraph
	On-line	Instructor	Other	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Base Emergency Preparedness Orientation (BEPO)		X			X	X		A3.1.
AF EM Program: Senior Leader Immersion		X			X		X	A3.2.
Unit EM Representative	X	X		X		X		A3.4.
Air Force Emergency Response Operations (AERO): First and Emergency Responders	X		X	X		X		A3.5.
Incident Command System (ICS) 300/400		X		X			X	A3.6.
EOC	X	X		X		X		A3.7.

Course Title	Delivery Format			Prerequisite		Recurring		Supporting Paragraph
	On-line	Instructor	Other	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Operations								
EOC Director		X		X		X		A3.8.
Control Center Operations	X	X	X	X		X		A3.9.
RTF	X		X	X		X		A3.10.
SMT	X	X	X	X		X		A3.11.
CCT	X	X	X	X		X		A3.12.
CCA	X	X		X		X		A3.13.
CCS	X	X		X		X		A3.14.
Post Attack/Incident Reconnaissance (PAR)	X		X	X		X		A3.15.
EMST		X		X		X		A3.16.
CBRN Defense Orientation		X			X		X	A3.17.1
CBRN Defense Awareness	X				X	X		A3.17.2.
CBRN Defense Survival Skills		X	X	X		X		A3.17.3.

4.9. Air Force "Be Ready" Awareness Campaign. In order to develop a resilient AF community and a culture of preparedness, the Air Force "Be Ready" Awareness Campaign ensures all individuals have the knowledge needed to play an integral part in the success of their installation's EM Program. In support of this campaign, each installation's Office of Emergency Management must establish and actively maintain a local "Be Ready" awareness campaign. (**T-3**). Each installation's local campaign must be tailored to raise awareness, warn, and guide the community's behavior concerning the hazards that may affect them, their family, or the installation where they work and live. **(T-3).**

4.9.1. Individuals receive an initial introduction to the local hazards and measures to consider before, during, and after an emergency through the BEPO as identified in **Attachment 3.**

Section 4B—Air Force EM Exercises.

4.10. Exercises.

4.10.1. The Emergency Manager must work closely with the WIT Chief. **(T-3).**

4.10.2. **Table 4 2** identifies core capabilities to assess and train installation personnel and the DRF's ability to respond to adversarial/human-caused, technological/accidental, or natural threats outlined in the IEMP 10-2. These capabilities should include both home station and deployed combat operations for any unit.

Table 4.2. EM Exercise Core Capabilities.

	Develop exercise objectives to assess the following abilities:
1.	Activate INWS. (Integrate periodic testing of the local weather watch, advisory and warning dissemination systems).
2.	Perform wartime CBRN Ability To Survive and Operate (ATSO) skills while wearing CBRN protective equipment.
3.	Employ emergency responders.
4.	Provide medical response (includes disaster mental health).
5.	Establish on-scene ICS.
6.	Provide on-scene security and protection.
7.	Establish command, control, and communication for the CAT, EOC, UCCs, and on-scene.
8.	Operate the ECC.
9.	Execute notification protocols, both internal (installation personnel, including tenant organizations) and external (with Higher Headquarters, state, local, and tribal governments, other military department(s), and HN partners).
10.	Activate local support agreements to include mutual aid/assistance agreements (e.g., MAAs, MOUs, MOAs, SOFAs).
11.	Establish situational assessment and a COP.
12.	Provide mass care services.
13.	Execute Search and Rescue Operations (e.g., Major Accident Response, Mass Casualty Incident).
14.	Activate PA Information and Warning (external).
15.	Monitor environmental health and safety.
16.	Maintain and restore Infrastructure Systems.
17.	Establish fatality management services.
18.	Provide spiritual care, crisis intervention, and mass casualty support.
19.	Maintain critical transportation infrastructure.
20.	Provide legal assistance response.
21.	Expeditiously issue and replace chemical protective overgarment (CPO) equipment to all HTA assigned personnel regardless of status in the increased event of a CBRN attack.
22.	Provide resource management during contingencies.
23.	Execute shelter procedures for applicable shelter types that apply to the installation.
24.	Test emergency procedures such as SIP and lock-down.
25.	Provide DSCA.
26.	Maintain continuity of MEFs.
27.	Provide incident preparation, response, and recovery recommendations to Senior Leadership.
28.	Determine probable hazard duration of CBRN materials involved.
29.	Identify when implemented response measures can be reduced or eliminated.
30.	Provide disease containment.

4.10.3. Installations must conduct a minimum of two active shooter exercises each calendar year. (**T-0**)

Section 4C—Interagency Coordination.

4.11. Support Agreements

4.11.1. During preparing and planning activities, identify mutual aid required or provided by the installation. The genesis for MAAs is typically from the need for emergency response that exceeds local resources, such as a disaster or a multiple-alarm fire.

4.11.2. In addition to mutual aid that exists between first responders, the installation Office of Emergency Management may include inter-service mutual assistance with other AF Readiness & Emergency Management Flights and offices of emergency management of other services in the local area. Acknowledge existing MAAs in the IEMP 10-2.

4.11.3. The Installation Emergency Manager must identify any relation to or impact from standing Emergency Management Assistance Compacts (EMAC). **(T-3).**

4.11.3.1. EMACs are not to be used for the coordination, deployment, and/or utilization of military equipment or personnel. **Exception:** EMAC arrangements may apply differently to ANG units based upon established state EMACs. The Installation Emergency Manager may identify designated contacts at the respective SEMA as an entry point into the EMAC for any DOD, civilian, and contractor response and recovery assistance.

4.11.3.2. Access to ANG assets (including CST and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives Enhanced Response Force Package [CERFP CBRNE] assets) beyond immediate action to save lives, reduce human suffering, or mitigate great property damage must be coordinated through the state Joint Force Headquarters. (**T-0**).

4.12. Defense Support of Civil Authorities.

4.12.1. The AF EM Program will support DSCA responses outlined in DODD 3025.18 and AFI 10-801. The IEMP 10-2 must address the following types of responses: immediate response, MAAs, 10-day rule, and Presidential declarations. (**T-0**).

4.12.2. When such conditions exist and time does not permit prior approval from higher headquarters, local military commanders and responsible officials of other DOD components can respond to civil authorities' requests, with follow-on reporting through the appropriate command chain as soon as possible.

4.13. Emergency Public Information.

4.13.1. The Emergency Public Information (EPI) function gives the public accurate, timely, and useful information throughout the emergency period. The EPI function initially focuses on the dissemination of information and instructions to the people at risk on the installation.

4.13.2. The installation AF EM Program must include written procedures for establishing, maintaining, and executing an EPI function. (**T-2**).

4.13.2.1. As a minimum, the EPI function should address identified resources (e.g., installation social media site, cable channel, radio station); coverage (e.g., work centers, family housing, temporary lodging); vulnerabilities on how the means for disseminating

EPI could be harmed by the hazards; dependency on local media resources; and public preparedness campaigns.

4.13.2.2. The installation public information capability will also include a central contact facility for the media; pre-scripted information bulletins relevant to the installation's identified hazards; a method to coordinate and clear information for release; the capability of communicating with special needs populations; and protective action guidelines/recommendations. (**T-2**).

Section 4D—AF EM Logistics.

4.14. Capability Assessment.

4.14.1. To determine installation equipment needs, the EMWG will evaluate the mission and risks IAW the IRMP. To maintain spare parts for user-level maintenance, installations will base stock levels on anticipated consumption during scheduled maintenance, operations, training, and exercises. (**T-2**).

4.14.2. LRS (or equivalent) stores and maintains C Bag assets and spare parts used for protective mask testing, inspection and user level maintenance. Other assets required for unit specialized teams (such as CCT, SMT, or PAR) to meet functional area requirements (security forces protective masks, self-contained breathing apparatus, detectors) will be funded and maintained by the unit. (**T-2**).

4.14.3. Installations will not stock supplies solely for the purpose of DSCA, as directed in DODD 3025.18, unless otherwise directed by the SecDef. (**T-0**).

4.15. Installation Response Equipment. Unit Commanders will ensure personnel have adequate equipment to respond to all hazards that threaten the installation. **(T-3).** MAJCOMs with AFIMSC Detachment support, FOAs, and DRUs may specify minimum equipment requirements for subordinate units. Installations must budget for, acquire, and maintain equipment for man-made or natural disasters, on or off base. (**T-2**).

4.15.1. CCMD, MAJCOM, and installation plans will identify types and quantities of EM equipment and supplies needed for specific missions. (**T-1**).

4.16. AF EM Equipment Budget.

4.16.1. **Table 4 3** lists the PE Codes for wartime CBRN defense and terrorist WMD response equipment for RegAF, AFRC, and ANG units and personnel. For medical response equipment, supplies, and services, PE 28036F will be used by the Medical Treatment Facility (MTF) for home station (see AFI 41-106, *Medical Readiness Program Management*, for guidance on both home station and deployed equipment). (**T-1**).

Table 4.3. CBRN/WMD Program Element Codes.

#	Title	Force	Type of Support	Assigned PE
1.	CBRN Defense	Active Duty	Wartime mobility (non-medical) CBRN defense equipment	PE 27593F
2.	CBRN Defense	ANG	Wartime mobility (non-medical) CBRNE defense equipment	PE 55165F
3.	CBRN Defense	AFRC	Wartime mobility (non-medical) CBRNE defense equipment	PE 55166F
4.	WMD Threat Response	Total Force	WMD Threat Response	PE 27574F
Note: Use the PE codes to purchase authorized, non-medical CBRN response equipment, supplies, and services.				

4.16.2. The Installation Comptroller will ensure PE Code integrity by disbursing funds for EMWG-approved CBRN/WMD/Response equipment requirements. (**T-1**).

4.16.3. Units must budget to repair and replace CBRN/WMD response equipment and consumables based on service-life expiration and condition. (**T-1**).

4.17. Allowance Standards (AS).

4.17.1. **Table 4 4** lists the primary AS for equipment items authorized to support the AF EM Programs.

Table 4.4. Allowance Standards for Emergency Management Supplies and Equipment.

Allowance Standard	Title
AS 016C	Chemical Warfare Defense Equipment Returnables
AS 010	United States Air Force Owned Vehicles
AS401	Homeland Defense Support (for Air National Guard)
AS 459	Chemical, Biological, Radiological And Nuclear Equipment
AS 660	Ground Communications
AS 886	Home Station Medical Response (Governed under AFI 41-106)
AS 902	Expeditionary Medical

4.17.2. R&EM Flights will refer to AS and the EM UTC Equipment and Supply Lists (ESLs) for home-station and deployed equipment authorizations. The R&EM flights will use the current program of record, Automated Civil Engineer System Resource Management (ACES-RM), for equipment accountability. Base CEs will approve ACES-RM inventories annually. (**T-1**).

4.17.3. Specialized protective equipment may be required for the EM missions of teams such as Shelter Management, UCC, Mobility, and support teams. Use the AS or functional area guidance for these requirements.

4.17.4. AF installations must have mobile communications capabilities to support incident response C2 and be used as the ICP. **(T-1).** Level 1, the minimum standard, capability would

be through assigned First Responder (Medical, Security Forces, and FES vehicles with assigned tactical communications equipment. The Office of Emergency Management, as a follow-on emergency responder will, if required, arrange for support through ESF 1. Submit additional capability, if required, for a unique requirement through the AFIMSC Detachment to the MAJCOM and AFIMSC for approval. **(T-1).**

4.18. Unit Emergency Response Equipment. Unit commanders must identify requirements and budget for, obtain, store, and maintain material needed to accomplish their specific functional response tasks in support of response plans. **(T-3).** Examples include specialized AFS and specialized team equipment, supporting shelter management, SIP, PAR, and CCA team tasks. Unit equipment does not include protective masks and assets maintained by the LRS (or equivalent) for wartime C Bag requirements in **Table 4.5**.

4.18.1. Unit commanders must ensure unit material, including material in bulk storage, is properly maintained and inventoried. **(T-1).**

4.18.2. Units must identify and mark training equipment IAW T.O.s. Do NOT store training equipment with operational equipment. **(T-1).**

4.19. CBRN Incident Response Equipment.

4.19.1. 4F9W-series UTCs provide 3E9X1s the equipment to execute their peacetime and wartime CBRN response mission and may be used to support the FES for a typical non-medical CBRN or HAZMAT incident.

4.19.1.1. UTC 4F9WM is designed for home station EM response. The UTC is not designed or intended for deployment support. Do not palletize or task the 4F9WM UTC to deploy for inspections or exercises. **(T-1).**

4.19.2. Medical UTCs and the HSMR program provide capability needed for local CBRN response. HSMR Equipment guidance and accountability procedures are found in AFI 41-106 and AFI 41-209, *Medical Logistics Support.*

4.19.3. War Reserve Materiel (WRM) may be used to support domestic incidents, but approval will be obtained from the WRM releasing authority IAW AFI 25-101, *Air Force War Reserve Materiel (WRM) Policies and Guidance*. When WRM is used to support domestic incidents, notify the approving authority as soon as possible. **(T-1).**

4.20. Groundcrew CWDE.

4.20.1. LRS will stock, store, and issue operational and training equipment to installation or unit personnel. **(T-1).** T**able 4.5** lists the basis of issue (BOI) for each authorized asset (including the protective mask) in the C-Bag. LRS will stock, store, issue, and maintain these assets at home station and when deployed according to AFI 23-101, AFI 10-403, *Deployment Planning and Execution,* T.O.s, and guidance in this publications. **(T-1).**

Table 4.5. C Bag Operational and Training Asset Basis of Issue (T-0).

Item	Nomenclature	Operational BOI	Training BOI
1	Protective Mask[1,2]	1	0
2	M-61 Canister[3]	2	1
3	Joint Service Lightweight Integrated Suit Technology[3] (JSLIST) Coat	2	1
4	JSLIST Trousers[3]	2	1
5	JB2GU Gloves (with Cotton Inserts)[3,4]	2	1
6	Alternate Footwear Solution Overboot	2	1
7	M-8 Detector Paper	1	0
8	M-9 Detector Paper	1	0
9	M-295 Decontamination Kit	1	0
10	Water Canteen Cap[1]	1	0
Note 1: Use the M-50 Mask (Protective Mask) and Water Canteen Cap for both operational and training requirements. **Note 2:** Spectacle Inserts for the M-50 Masks are issued by the Medical organization. **Note 3:** Use operational assets that have exceeded their service-life or shelf life for training (see AFI 23-101). **Note 4:** 14mil gloves are a suitable substitute.			

4.20.2. LRS will issue expired assets for training use, as identified in Table 4.5, to every Airman. Individuals issued training assets are responsible for cleaning, maintenance, and accountability of those assets. Use the same operational protective mask for training and real world operation.

4.20.3. MAJCOM A4s, in coordination with MAJCOM JAs, will review Host Tenant Support agreements to determine if valid requirements exist to issue CBRN IPE to foreign nationals working on AF installations at foreign (non-domestic) locations. If valid requirements exist, MAJCOM A4 staffs will direct their installations' LRS to determine and stock appropriate quantities of IPE. MAJCOM A4 staffs will also direct their installations to issue required IPE. (**T-1**).

4.20.3.1. Other considerations include the capability to provide IPE as required for Enemy Prisoners of War, retained personnel, civilian internees, and others detained in AF custody.

4.20.3.2. AMC will consider Civil Reserve Air Fleet and airlift contractor requirements.

4.20.4. LRS will provide CBRN IPE to each DoD contractor identified as emergency-essential in their contract and located in or deploying to HTA or MTA areas. See DODI 1100.22, *Policy and Procedures for Determining Workforce Mix.* (**T-0**).

4.20.5. Individuals declared hard-to-fit by the BE Flight during Quantitative Fit Testing (QNFT) will be issued an M-45 or other DoD mask and spare parts for deployment. (**T-1**).

4.20.6. Installations will procure and maintain C-Bags and training equipment as listed in **Table 4.5** (**T-1**).

4.20.7. Installations will procure and maintain D-Bag BOI and training equipment defined in AFI 11-301 Volume 2, *Management and Configuration Requirements for Aircrew Flight Equipment (AFE)*. (**T-1**).

4.21. CBRN C-Bag Authorizations.

4.21.1. LRS will determine C-Bag authorizations and update MICAS by 1 December. (**T-2**). Follow guidance in AFI 10-403, **Chapter 2**, and AFI 23-101. (**T-2**). For installations in MTA/HTA (see Table 4.6), authorizations include military base populace, emergency essential civilians and contractors, and host nation personnel identified for AF support in host nation agreements.

4.21.2. C-Bags may be prepositioned for central issue to personnel for Air and Space Expeditionary Force (AEF) deployments to MTAs or HTAs. C-Bag guidance for these personnel will be included within AOR reporting instructions. Air components and MAJCOMs will determine if personnel assigned TDY to a MTA or HTA during peacetime will be required to bring a complete operational C Bag and related field gear, including helmet and body armor. Personnel participating in MTA or HTA operational readiness exercises or inspections will bring training IPE components and a protective mask. (**T-2**).

Table 4.6. CBRN Threat Area Designation.

CBRN Threat Area Designation	Geographical Location
High Threat Area (HTA)	Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Georgia, Guam, India, Indonesia/Malaysia (Disputed Territories), Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Laos, Mongolia, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vietnam
Medium Threat Area (MTA)	Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzogovenia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, , Germany, Greece (Crete), Greenland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Lichtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Vatican City
Low Threat Area (LTA)	Locations not listed as high or medium threat area
NOTE: Components and MAJCOMs/Air Components will coordinate with CCDRs and consider the reason for deployment prior to determining whether carrying IPE is appropriate.	

4.22. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is equipment worn to minimize exposure to serious workplace injuries and illness. IPE is a subset of PPE specifically designed for a traditional CBRN wartime environment. The installation BE determines the appropriate level of PPE/IPE. IPE is not typically approved or used for peacetime HAZMAT response.

4.23. Funding and Reporting.

4.23.1. AFIMSC will centrally manage funding for the non-medical components of C and D Bags using PEs 27593F, 55165F, and 55166F. AFCEC/CXR, NGB, and AFRC Civil Engineer Readiness Divisions will coordinate funding with MAJCOM/A4RS and A3T. AF/A3 and A4 will provide CWDE requirements to AFCEC/CXR annually NLT 31 January.

4.23.2. All assigned, attached, and tenant RegAF units report their C Bag and funding requirements to their assigned bases. Units report requirements to the host MAJCOM, not the owning MAJCOM. (**T-1**).

4.23.3. Joint bases will report their requirements through their respective components. For example, AF units supported by the Army will report their mobility bag requirements to their MAJCOM/A4 and not through the Army. Funding for AF requirements that support mission or wartime requirements will come from the AFIMSC. (**T-1**).

4.23.4. ANG and AFRC commanders will fund for their forces' C and D Bags, CBRN and EM UTC equipment, and CBRN defense course support equipment and materials. (**T-1**).

Chapter 5

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

Section 5A—Department of Defense and Air Force Response.

5.1. Purpose. This chapter will outline the AF EM Program requirements for response and recovery operations to an incident, emergency, disaster, or hostile attack.

5.2. Installation Disaster Response Force. The DoD, through DODI 6055.17, the NIMS, and the NRF, require an ICS designed to enable effective and efficient incident response and recovery management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure. The AF DRF supports that ICS requirement. For additional information on the ICS and how it is used within the AFIMS, refer to AFMAN 10-2502. The DRF encompasses the installation's ICS, critical C2 nodes, responders, and support personnel.

5.2.1. Each installation operating a CP will maintain and operate a single CP to support C2 activities/functions for all resident and tenant units/organizations. The CP is normally a full-time, 24/7 C2 node. Installations without a 24/7 CP must identify an alternate C2 node that will operate until the CP function is recalled. (**T-1**).

5.2.2. The EOC is the C2 support element that coordinates information and resources to support the installation’s actions before, during, and after an incident at the operational level, and is the focal point for the development and coordination of the follow-on operations and recovery plan. The installation commander activates the EOC, which operates separately from the CAT. **Table 5.1** defines the minimum COP criteria in the installation EOC.

Table 5.1. Minimum Installation EOC Common Operational Picture Criteria.

EOC Common Operational Picture Criteria
Interface with tactical (first responder) and operational (EOC) COPs. (**T-1**).
Clearly articulate the situation, incident, emergency and provide effective critical information sharing. (**T-1**).
Establish a means to monitor checklist progress, execution. (**T-1**).
Visibility on resource management for resources required, utilized, during the incident, situation, event, etc. (**T-1**).
Ability to list priorities for the current and next operational period. (**T-1**).
Near real-time incident mapping display. (**T-1**).
Identify all of the activated DRF elements. (**T-1**).
Interoperable communications. (**T-1**).
Capture and consolidate all directives originating from the CAT or EOC during the incident and have the means to track completion. (**T-1**).
Provide installation C2 and emergency responders with an effective means to manage the emergency response, recovery actions and conduct interoperable levels of C2 among cross-functional DRF. (**T-1**).
Provide the capability to consolidate Shared Situational Awareness for proper up-channeling IAW current AF SOPs as well as a lateral capability for an informational sharing capability with civilian counterparts. (**T-1**).

5.2.3. The CBRN Control Center is co-located with the EOC whenever possible and normally operates during wartime and other contingency operations. The CBRN Control Center is subordinate to and managed under ESF 5, *Information and Planning*. The Control Center serves as a CBRN advisory element to the EOC director and the installation commander. The CBRN Control Center operates according to CCDR standards and reporting requirements as well as AFMAN 10-2503, *Ability to Survive and Operate in a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Environment*, and AFTTP (I) 3-2.56, *Multiservice Tactics, Techniques and Procedures for CBRN Contamination Avoidance.* (**T-1**).

5.2.4. For installations with an existing ECC, it provides emergency communications, alarm, sensor and video monitoring, incident/event communications support, tactical channel assignments, emergency notification responder reach-back capability during emergencies, and notification of an emergency to the receiving MTFs. (**T-1**). The ECC is a 24/7 operation and shall include the core functions of FES, Base Defense Operations Center, and Medical dispatch (where applicable). (T-1).

5.2.5. The initial First Responder will formally transfer incident command to the IC. **(T-1).** For example, Security Forces responds to an active shooter situation and the senior Security Forces member will assume IC until a more senior trained IC arrives on scene. Then the Security Forces IC briefs the more senior IC and transfers command. The Security Forces person then assumes the operations branch chief position to provide direct tactical operational support to the IC.

5.2.6. Specialized and Support/Recovery teams are formed from the existing installation and unit personnel resources to support emergency response operations.

5.2.6.1. EMST is a trained team that augments the R&EM Flight when the installation commander establishes an augmentee program. Identify sufficient EMST members based upon installation needs for incident response and wartime operations. (**T-3**).

5.2.6.2. Units that have threat-based CCTs include LRS, Maintenance, Munitions, Medical, and CEs. CCTs are required to perform decontamination on assets under the control of their functional area for threat-determined operations. The EOC will address peacetime decontamination requirements. **(T-1).** The installation commander decides whether contamination control teams are established. Criteria for the decision are threat, contamination type, installation capabilities, mission impact, and if decontamination will reduce protective measures. For additional information, see AFMAN 10-2503 and AFTTP 3-2.60, *CBRN Decontamination*.

5.2.6.3. The CCS team is activated by the EOC Director and managed by the CBRN Control Center. The CCS team will establish an area used at a nuclear weapons accident site or radiological incident location, where responders will be monitored for radiological contamination and decontaminated as appropriate and in coordination with the Installation Radiation Safety Officer. Remove and dispose of contaminated clothing, equipment, and materials. (**T-1**).

5.2.6.4. CCA teams are activated by the EOC Director and managed by the CBRN Control Center. The team will establish an area where CBRN contaminated IPE is removed; people, equipment, and supplies are decontaminated to allow processing between a toxic environment and a toxic free area; and people exiting a toxic free area may safely don IPE. (**T-1**).

5.2.6.5. IMTs are on-scene teams formed from various DRF components. An IMT is a comprehensive team that includes all components and functions of the Command and General Staff. The IMT includes the pre-designated command staff and general staff branch chiefs as described in AFMAN 10-2502. The IMT has the authority and responsibility to manage incidents 24/7/365 through the approval of the installation commander.

5.2.6.5.1. The AF's concentration will be on Type 3 IMTs due to the severity of a Type 3 incident that could occur on or near an AF installation. Determination to have a Type 3 IMT is made by the installation's EMWG based on the installation's Hazard Assessment.

5.3. Initial Response Force. Each installation will identify its capabilities as an IRF. (**T-1**).

5.3.1. A DOD IRF is a tailored force dispatched from the closest military installation by the SecDef or by the CJCS, through the Deputy Director of Operations, National Joint Operations, and Intelligence Center, immediately upon notification of a U.S. nuclear weapon incident or nuclear or radiological incident.

5.3.2. The IRF commander is the DOD IC upon arrival at the accident site and will have single incident command authority over DOD assets in any security zone that is under exclusive DOD jurisdiction. The DoD IC will implement guidance and requirements as outlined in DODM 3150.08.

5.3.3. The AF will dispatch IMTs upon any incident, nuclear or non-nuclear, involving DOD resources (e.g., aircraft accident) as the IRF.

5.3.4. The IRF mission is to take immediate lifesaving actions and establish safety and security controls at the accident scene.

5.4. Response Task Force. An RTF is a DOD response force appropriately staffed, trained, and equipped to coordinate all actions necessary to control and recover from a nuclear weapon accident or incident. The specific purpose of the RTF is to recover weapons and provide radiological accident assistance.

5.4.1. The AF maintains two RTFs. The USAFE and AFAFRICA RTFs support the USEUCOM AOR and AFGSC supports all domestic nuclear weapons incident and accident responses.

5.4.2. Upon assumption of command, the RTF will incorporate the IRF and maintain communication and liaison with federal, local, state, or HN authorities established by the IRF. After the transfer of command from the IRF to the RTF, the RTF commander becomes the DOD IC.

5.4.3. The RTF is designed as a robust C2 element able to coordinate all interagency actions necessary to control and recover from a nuclear weapons accident or incident and provide radiological accident assistance as per DODD 3150.08.

5.4.4. The RTF may be activated by the NMCC or SecDef to support a nuclear weapons accident or incident of a weapon in DOE custody or an incident under Department of Justice (DOJ) lead.

5.4.5. Upon notification from the NMCC, the AFSWC will notify AFGSC Command Center or USAFE Command Center to place the RTF on immediate deployment warning orders. AFMC Command Center will also be notified to place RTF supporting elements on immediate deployment warning orders.

5.4.6. After NMCC conducts a conference call according to DODM 3150.08, SECAF or CSAF will appoint the RTF commander and inform the owning MAJCOM/CC through the AFSWC.

5.4.7. RTF will deploy upon authorization of NMCC or assigned CCDR according to DODM 3150.08.

5.4.8. AFCAT and the activated MAJCOM CAT will coordinate with U.S. Transportation Command and the 618th Tanker Airlift Control Center to identify needed airlift.

5.5. Air Force Radiation Assessment Team. AFRAT acts as the primary USAF worldwide consultant team for the DOD for radiological incidents and accidents, capable of providing on-scene health effects expertise, commander guidance, radiological monitoring, sampling, and dosimetry.

5.5.1. AFRAT serves as an expert technical liaison to CCDRs or lead federal agent for contingency support and CBRN CM. Provides force health protection oversight through plume modeling and risk projection, source location and identification, qualitative field assessment, and protective action recommendations and risk communication.

Section 5B—Installation Notification and Warning Systems.

5.6. Installation Notification and Warning System. The INWS is a combination of methods using audible and visual signals, verbal messages, and electronic communication. Every AF installation must have an INWS with the capability to disseminate rapidly and effectively the emergency information to warn all personnel immediately, but no longer than 10 minutes, after incident notification and verification. See **Table 5.2** for components and minimum capabilities. (**T-0**)

Table 5.2. INWS Components and Capabilities (T-0).

Components		
Audible and Visual Signals	Sirens	Portable PA systems
	Horns	Flags
Electronic Communications:	Mass Notification Systems	Outdoor "Giant Voice" systems
	Network Broadcast System	Telephone Alert messages
	Television and Radio	Reverse 911
	Local Area Networking messaging	
Minimum Capabilities		
Standardize USAF emergency notification signals specific to disaster warnings, attack warnings, and "All Clear" procedures.		
Standardize Attack warning signals for CBRN MTAs and HTAs specific to Alarm Conditions Green, Yellow, Red, and Black procedures.		
Disseminate MOPP procedures—MOPP Ready through MOPP-4.		
Disseminate Hurricane Condition/Tropical Storm Condition of Readiness (HURCON/TCCOR) if in a threat area.		
Provide watches, warnings, evacuation routes, and other alerting information to meet DoD and federal warning requirements.		
Include all on and off-base agencies requiring support, to include swimming pools, golf courses, child care centers, etc.		
Address unique populations (i.e., personnel with disabilities including motor, sensory, cognitive, and psychiatric impairments.)		
Use DoD-required individual building mass notification system (MNS) to disseminate EM information. MNS will be installed in most new and renovated buildings when necessary to meet DoD AT requirements.		
Note: UFC 4-021-01, *Design and O&M: Mass Notification Systems,* and UFC 4-010-01, *DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings,* provides details about warning standards. (**T-0**).		

5.6.1. Planners also consider the environment in which the INWS operates and ensures that all personnel can immediately hear or see status changes and take action. **(T-1).** For example, voice warnings must be audible to personnel inside facilities and over background noise such as air-conditioning units. Use visual warnings when audio signals interfere with operational security.

5.6.2. The INWS will include alarm signals and notification procedures. These signals can be supplemented with signals compatible with local, national, HN, or theater systems. Follow command and theater guidance when more than one system applies. (**T-1**).

5.6.2.1. Domestic locations must use installation notification and warning systems that comply with DHS, FEMA, and National Weather Service's Emergency Managers Weather Information Network and the Emergency Alerting System alerting methods, requirements, and capabilities. Off-base systems are the responsibility of the city or county EM office. CONUS locations will work with the city or county EM office to synchronize weekly INWS checks. (**T-0**).

5.6.2.1.1. "Be Ready" training aids entitled *U.S. Air Force Emergency Notification Signals*, *U.S. Air Force Attack Warning Signals for CBRNE Medium and High Threat Areas*, and *MOPP Mission Oriented Protective Postures* provide standardization that must be used. **(T-1). NOTE:** These training aids supersede AFVAs 10-2510, 10-2511, and 10-2512.

5.6.2.1.2. These training aids are available as part of the AF "Be Ready" Awareness Campaign through the installation's Office of Emergency Management. Training aids are to be displayed in common and high traffic areas across the installation. (**T-2**). Display *U.S. Air Force Emergency Notification Signals* training aid at all installations worldwide, while *U.S. Air Force Standardized Attack Warning Signals for CBRNE Medium and High Threat Areas* and *MOPP Mission Oriented Protective Postures* training aids at installations with a CBRN medium or high threat. (**T-2**).

5.6.2.2. Foreign locations must use warning systems and signals that are compatible with local, HN, or theater systems. Follow CCMD or DOS guidance when more than one notification and warning system may be applied or is in operation. Alert, notification, and warning methods must provide both overt and covert notification capability. Warning systems in foreign countries should broadcast voice messages in English and the predominant language of the local personnel working on base. (**T-0**).

5.6.2.3. Deployable units should consult plans for specific signals used at the deployed locations they support. For deployments to bare base locations, the communications unit must provide notification and warning systems. (**T-0**).

Section 5C—Reporting Procedures.

5.7. Air Force EM Capability Reports. The installation commander uses various reports related to the AF EM Program to determine the installation's capability to accomplish the mission. **Table 5.3** provides a consolidated list of reports most directly related to readiness and the AF EM Program.

Table 5.3. R&EM Reports.

Report	Source	Purpose
AEF Reporting Tool	AFI 10-244, *Reporting Status of Air and Space Expeditionary Forces*	The AEF UTC Reporting Tool provides all levels of command with sufficient depth of immediately updated information from a central location of archival reported data to make informed decisions on the employment of forces for AEF operations.
Force Readiness Reporting	AFI 10-201, *Force Readiness Reporting*	Provides objective assessment measuring a Unit's ability to execute the full spectrum mission for which the unit was organized or designed.
Medical Readiness Decision Support System	AFI 41-209, *Medical Logistics Support*	Provides visibility and accountability on all MC-CBRN assemblages.
OPREP	AFI 10-206, *Operational Reporting*	The AF OPREP-3 system provides CSAF and intermediate commanders the information necessary for timely operational decisions. These reports do not replace the requirement for more detailed reports such as the Commander's Situation Report (SITREP).
SITREP	AFI 10-206, *Operational Reporting*	SITREPs keep the MAJCOMs, AFIMSC, Services, Joint Staff, and SecDef apprised of existing political, military, and operational situations/plans and keep commanders advised of a unit's ability to meet requirements outlined in approved plans.

5.7.1. With the information in these reports, the commander must assess installation resources, augmenting resources, and critical capabilities available through the EMWG EM Program status updates, MAAs, or commercial sources. **(T-3).** Combining these resources should assist the installation in more closely achieving maximum response capability.

5.7.2. Interagency Combating WMD Database of Responsibilities, Authorities, and Capabilities Report.

5.7.3. Activation of the installation EOC for real-world incidents or events requires the Office of Emergency Management to notify their respective AFIMSC Detachment, AFIMSC and AFCEC/CXR within 24 hours. (**T-1**).

5.7.4. Commanders must send an installation-wide After-Action Report to their MAJCOM, DRU, and AFCEC/CX for all Type I – III emergency responses within 30 days of demobilizing from the incident. (**T-1**).

5.8. Lessons Learned. According to AFI 90-1601, *Air Force Lessons Learned Program*, the primary method for submitting observations and Air Force After Action Reports (AFAARs) is via AF-Joint Lessons Learned Information System (AF-JLLIS).

5.8.1. Organizations or individuals use this method whenever possible to submit individual lessons or AFAARs to their appropriate lessons learned office (normally the A9L for that MAJCOM or Numbered Air Force, or direct to Air Force Lessons Learned where appropriate). **(T-1).** When submitted via AF-JLLIS, AFAARs go to Air Force Lessons Learned who in turn forwards them to the appropriate Numbered Air Force, MAJCOM, or AFIMSC for action. The intent is for inputs to be validated at the appropriate level of the submitting organization's chain of command—the lessons learned process is not intended to be used to bypass the chain of command when submitting lessons.

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Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACC—Air Combat Command

ACDE—Aircrew Chemical Defense Equipment

ACES-PR—Automated Civil Engineer System-Personnel and Readiness

ACES-RM—Automated Civil Engineer System Resource Management

ADLS—Advanced Distributed Learning Service

AE—Aeromedical Evacuation

AEF—Air and Space Expeditionary Force

AERO—Air Force Emergency Response Operations

AETC—Air Education and Training Command

AF—Air Force

AF-JLLIS—AF-Joint Lessons Learned Information System

AFAARS—Air Force After Action Reports

AFCAT—Air Force Crisis Action Team

AFCEC—Air Force Civil Engineer Center

AFDW—Air Force District of Washington

AFE—Aircrew Flight Equipment

AFGSC—Air Force Global Strike Command

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFIMS—Air Force Incident Management System

AFIMSC—Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center

AFIS—Air Force Inspection System

AFMAN—Air Force Manual

AFMC—Air Force Materiel Command

AFMD—Air Force Mission Directive

AFMSA—Air Force Medical Support Agency

AFNIC—Air Force Network Integration Center

AFOSI—Air Force Office of Special Investigation

AFOTEC—Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center

AFPAAS—Air Force Personnel Accountability and Assessment System

AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive

AFR—Air Force Reserve

AFRAT—Air Force Radiation Assessment Team

AFRC—Air Force Reserve Command

AFRIMS—Air Force Records and Information Management System

AFS—Air Force Specialty

AFSEC—Air Force Safety Center

AFSOC—Air Force Special Operations Command

AFSWC—Air Force Service Watch Cell

AFTO—Air Force Technical Order

AFTTP—Air Force Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures

AFVA—Air Force Visual Aid

AFWA—Air Force Weather Agency

AHRPT—All Hazards Response Planning Team

AMC—Air Mobility Command

ANG—Air National Guard

AO—Area of Operations

AOR—Area of Responsibility

ARC—Air Reserve Component

AS—Allowance Standards

ASIC—Air and Space Interoperability Council

AT—Antiterrorism

ATO—Antiterrorism Officer

ATSO—Ability to Survive and Operate

ATWG—Antiterrorism Working Group

BE—Bioenvironmental Engineering

BEPO—Base Emergency Preparedness Orientation

BOI—Basis of Issue

BW—Biological Warfare

C2—Command and Control

CARM—Critical Asset Risk Management

CAT—Crisis Action Team

CBD—Chemical and Biological Defense

CBDP—Chemical and Biological Defense Program

CBRN—Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear

CBRNE—Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives

CBT—Computer Based Training

CCA—Contamination Control Area

CBRN CM—Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Consequence Management

C-CBRN—Counter-Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear

CCDAR—Crash Damaged or Disabled Aircraft Recovery

CCDR—Combatant Commander

CCIP—Commander's Inspection Program

CCMD—Combatant Command

CCS—Contamination Control Station

CCT—Contamination Control Team

CDD—Capability Development Document

CDM—Chemical Downwind Message

CE—Civil Engineers

CEES—Civil Engineer Emergency Services

CERFP—CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package

CFETP—Career Field Education and Training Plan

CFR—Code of Federal Regulations

CIP—Critical Infrastructure Protection

CJCS—Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

CJCSI—Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction

CM—-Consequence Management

COA—Course of Action

COLPRO—Collective Protection

COLS—Common Output Level Standards

CONOPS—Concept of Operations

CONUS—Continental United States

COP—Common Operational Picture

COOP—Continuity of Operations

COTS—Commercial off the Shelf

CP—Command Post

CPO—Chemical Protective Overgarment

CRP—Contingency Response Plan

CS—Civil Support

CST—Civil Support Team

CSAF—Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

CW—Chemical Warfare

CWDE—Chemical Warfare Defense Equipment

DAF—Department of the Air Force

DFT—Deployment for Training

DOD—Department of Defense

DODD—Department of Defense Directive

DODI—Department of Defense Instruction

DODM—Department of Defense Manual

DOE—Department of Energy

DOJ—Department of Justice

DOS—Department of State

DRF—Disaster Response Force

DRU—Direct Reporting Unit

DSCA—Defense Support of Civil Authorities

eMAAT—Enterprise Mission Assurance Assessment Tool

ECC—Emergency Communications Center

EIAP—Environmental Impact and Analysis

EDM—Effective Downwind Message

EM—Emergency Management

EMAC—Emergency Management Assistance Compact

EMNS—Emergency Mass Notification System

EMST—Emergency Management Support Team

EMWG—Emergency Management Working Group

EOC—Emergency Operations Center

EOD—Explosive Ordnance Disposal

EPCRA—Emergency Planning and Community-Right-to-Know Act

EPI—Emergency Public Information

ESF—Emergency Support Function

ESL—Equipment and Supply List

ESP—Expeditionary Support Plan

FBI—Federal Bureau of Investigation

FEMA—Federal Emergency Management Agency

FES—Fire Emergency Services

FMP—Force Module Package

FOA—Field Operating Agency

FOUO—For Official Use Only

FP—Force Protection

GOTS—Government Off the Shelf

GSU—Geographically Separated Unit

HAF—Headquarters Air Force

HAZMAT—Hazardous Materials

HD—Homeland Defense

HN—Host Nation

HRA—Health Risk Assessment

HSMR—Home Station Medical Response

HSPD—Homeland Security Presidential Directive

HTA—High Threat Area

IAW—In Accordance With

IC—Incident Commander

IC2—Installation's Command and Control

ICBM—Intercontinental Ballistic Missile

ICP—Incident Command Post

ICS—Incident Command System

ID—Integrated Defense

IDRMP—Integrated Defense Risk Management Process

IEM—Installation Emergency Management

IEMP—Installation Emergency Management Plan

IMT—Incident Management Team

INWS—Installation Notification and Warning System

IPE—Individual Protective Equipment

IPL—Integrated Prioritization List

IRF—Initial Response Force

IRMP—Integrated Risk Management Process

IS—Independent Study

ISC—Integrated Security Council

ISR—Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance

JCBRNWG—Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Working Group

JCTD—Joint Capability Technology Demonstration

JIC—Joint Information Center

JCIDS—Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System

JP—Joint Publication

JRO—Joint Requirements Office

JSLIST—Joint Service Lightweight Integrated Suit Technology

JSMLT—Joint Service Mask Leak Test

JTF-CS—Joint Task Force–Civil Support

KPP—Key Performance Parameters

LEPC—Local Emergency Planning Committee

LIMFAC—Limiting Factors

LRS—Logistics Readiness Squadron

LTA—Low Threat Area

MAA—Mutual Aid Agreement

MAJCOM—Major Command

MASG—Mission Assurance Steering Group

MC-CBRN—Medical Counter Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear

MCRP—Medical Contingency Response Plan

MEET—Mission Essential Equipment Training

MEF—Mission Essential Function

MICAS—Mobility Inventory Control and Accounting System

MMRT—Missile Mishap Response Team

MNS—Mass Notification System

MOA—Memorandum of Agreement

MOPP—Mission-Oriented Protective Posture

MTA—Medium Threat Area

MTF—Medical Treatment Facility

MWG—Modernization Working Group

NAI—Nuclear Accident/Incident

NARP—Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures

NATO—North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NBC—Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical

NCR—National Capital Region

NDA—National Defense Area

NDRF—National Disaster Recovery Framework

NFPA—National Fire Protection Association

NGO—Nongovernmental Organization

NIMS—National Incident Management System

NMCC—National Military Command Center

NPF—National Planning Framework

NRF—National Response Framework

NTNF—National Technical Nuclear Forensics

NWAIRS—Nuclear Weapon Accident Incident Response Subcommittee

O&M—Operations and Maintenance

OCONUS—Outside the Continental United States

OEH—Occupation and Environmental Health

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

OPREP—Operational Status Reports

OSD—Office of the Secretary of Defense

OSHA—Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OT&E—Organize, Train, and Equip

OWS—Operational Weather Squadron

PA—Public Affairs

PACAF—Pacific Air Forces

PAD—Program Action Directive

PAR—Post-Attack/Incident Reconnaissance

PE—Program Element

PHEO—Public Health Emergency Officer

PMD—Program Management Directive

POC—Point of Contact

POM—Program Objective Memorandum

PPD—Presidential Policy Directive

PPE—Personal Protective Equipment

PSU —Primary Subordinate Unit

PWG—Policy Working Group

QNFT—Quantitative Fit Test

R&EM—Readiness and Emergency Management

RD&A—Research, Development and Acquisition

RDS—Records Disposition Schedule

RDT&E—Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

RegAF—Regular Air Force

RFA—Request for Assistance

RTF—Response Task Force

SAF—Secretary of the Air Force

SARA—Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

SecDef—Secretary of Defense

SEMA—State Emergency Management Agency

SEMASG—Security Enterprise Mission Assurance Steering Group

SIP—Shelter in Place

SITREP—Situation Report

SME—Subject Matter Expert

SMT—Shelter Management Team

SOF—Special Operations Forces

SOFA—Status-of-Forces Agreement

SORTS—Status of Resources and Training System

TDY—Temporary Duty

TIB—Toxic Industrial Biological

TIC—Toxic Industrial Chemical

TIM—Toxic Industrial Material

TIR—Toxic Industrial Radiological

T.O—Technical Order

TTP—Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures

TWG—Threat Working Group

UCC—Unit Control Center

UDM—Unit Deployment Manager

UFC—Unified Facilities Criteria

U.S—United States

USAF—United States Air Force

USAFA—United States Air Force Academy

USAFE—United States Air Forces in Europe

USAFRICOM—United States Africa Command

USAFSAM—United States Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine

USEUCOM—United States European Command

USNORTHCOM—United States Northern Command

USPACOM—United States Pacific Command

USSOCOM—United States Special Operations Command

UTA—Unit Training Assembly

UTC—Unit Type Code

UTM—Unit Training Manager

VA—Vulnerability Assessment

WIT—Wing Inspection Team

WMD—Weapons of Mass Destruction

WMP—War and Mobilization Plan

WRM—War Reserve Materiel

Terms

Active Shooter—An individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area; in most cases, active shooters use firearms(s) and there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims. (AFMAN 31-201V4)

Air Force Career Field Managers (CFM)—Enlisted CFMs are typically CMSgts serving at AF level who are responsible for organizing and managing one or more enlisted career fields. Their responsibilities include establishing career field entry requirements, managing trained personnel requirements and manning, as well as developing and managing career-long training plans' requirements and programs.

Air Force Emergency Management (EM) Program—The single, integrated AF program implementing the mission, vision, strategic goals, and objectives along with the management framework of the AF EM Program to prevent, prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate

the direct and indirect consequences of an emergency or attack. The Office of the Civil Engineer, AF/A4C, manages the AF EM Program.

Air Force Incident Management System (AFIMS)—An AF accepted methodology designed to incorporate the requirements of HSPD-5, the NIMS, the NRF, the NDRF, and OSD guidance while preserving unique military requirements. Provides the AF with a single, comprehensive approach to incident management.

All-Hazards—Describing an incident, natural or manmade, that warrants action to protect life, property, environment, and public health or safety, and minimize disruptions of government, social, or economic activities. (NRF)

All-Hazards Approach—An all-inclusive methodology to develop emergency management strategies covering the different types of potential incidents.

Antiterrorism (AT)—Defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, to include limited response and containment by local military and civilian forces. (AFI 10-245)

Area of Operations (AO)—An operational area defined by the joint force commander for land and maritime forces that should be large enough to accomplish their missions and protect their forces. (JP 3-0/1-02)

Area of Responsibility (AOR)—The geographical area associated with a CCMD within which a geographic CCDR has authority to plan and conduct operations. (JP 1/1-02)

Avoidance—Individual and/or unit measures taken by individuals or units to avoid or minimize CBRN attacks and reduce the effects of CBRN hazards.

Biological Agent—A microorganism that causes disease in personnel, plants, or animals or causes the deterioration of material. (JP 1-02)

Biological Threat—A threat that consists of biological material planned to be deployed to produce casualties in personnel or animals or damage plants. (JP 3-11/1-02)

Biological Warfare (BW)—Voluntary use of living organisms or their toxic products with the intent of killing or harming persons, useful animals or plants.

Capability Assessment—A DOD, command, or unit-level evaluation (assessment) to identify capabilities for responding to a natural or manmade disaster or hazard.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN)—Operations that include chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear, either individually or in combination. Collectively known as WMD, CBRN replaces "NBC" when used in reference to operations or incidents limited to NBC-only issues. Toxic Industrial Material (TIM) and Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) are considered part of CBRN.

CBRN Consequence Management—Actions taken to plan, prepare, respond to, and recover from chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear incidents. Also called CBRN CM. (JP 3-41/1-02)

CBRN Defense—Measures taken to minimize or negate the vulnerabilities to, and/or effects of, a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear hazard or incident. (JP-3-11)

CBRN Environment—An operational environment that includes chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats and hazards and their potential resulting effects. (JP 3-11/1-02)

CBRN Incident—Any occurrence, resulting from the use of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons and devices; the emergence of secondary hazards arising from counterforce targeting; or the release of toxic industrial materials into the environment. (JP 3-11/1-02)

CBRN High Threat Area (HTA)—Based on a process developed to assess threats to AF installations, some countries are assessed as HTA. Potential adversaries within the region either possess or are likely to possess a substantial stockpile of CBRN weapons and weapons systems and may have special operations forces capable of conducting sustained attacks on airbases. Forces are within immediate strike range of adversary theater missiles, and CBRN strikes using these weapons are assumed likely to occur. AF personnel and units in or deployed to these locations will be organized, trained, exercised, and equipped to survive CBRN attacks and conduct sustained combat operations for greater than 24 hours in CBRN environments.

CBRN Low Threat Area (LTA)—Friendly forces in these areas are at risk of attack with CBRN weapons by transnationals. Actual or potential transnational threats exist during peacetime or wartime. Select personnel and other personnel identified in IEMP 10-2 are organized, trained, and equipped to continue critical missions and restore the primary mission. All other personnel in these locations are trained to survive attacks.

CBRN Medium Threat Area (MTA)—Based on a process developed to assess threats to AF installations, some countries are assessed as MTA. Potential adversaries within the region either possess or are likely to possess CBRN weapons and weapons systems and may also have special operations forces capable of conducting limited attacks on airbases. Actual or potential transnational threats exist during peacetime or wartime. Forces may be within the extended range of adversary theater missiles, but it is assessed that CBRN strikes using these weapons are less likely to occur, are expected to be fewer in quantity, and/or have less impact on personnel or operations. AF personnel and units in or deployed to these locations will be organized, trained, exercised, and equipped to survive CBRN attacks and to conduct limited combat operations from between 6 to 24 hours in CBRN environments.

Chemical Warfare (CW)—All aspects of military operations involving the employment of lethal and incapacitating munitions or agents and the warning and protective measures associated with such offensive operations. Because riot control agents and herbicides are not considered chemical warfare agents, those two items will be referred to separately or under the broader term "chemical", that will be used to include all types of chemical munitions or agents collectively. See also JP 1-02.

Combatant Command—A unified or specified command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. (JP 1)

Command and Control (C2)—The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. C2 functions are performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and procedures employed by a commander in planning, directing, coordinating, and controlling forces and operations in the accomplishment of the mission. (JP 1-02)

Command Post (CP)—The CP serves as one of the Installation's Command and Control (IC2) full-time 24/7 C2 nodes, directly responsible to the installation commander for IC2. The CP is a direct representative of the (installation) commander and serves as the focal point of the unit operation, and as such, receives and disseminates orders, information, and requests necessary for the C2 of assigned forces and operations.(AFI 10-207)

Common Operational Picture (COP)—A single identical display of relevant information shared by more than one (AF added: agency/command) that facilitates collaborative planning and assists all echelons to achieve situational awareness. (JP 3-0/1-02)

Comprehensive Risk Assessment —A combination of Operational and Health Risk Assessment.

Contamination—(1) The deposit, absorption, or adsorption of radioactive material or of biological or chemical agents on or by structures, areas, personnel, or objects, or in aerosolized clouds. (2) (DOD only) Food or water made unfit for consumption by humans or animals because of the presence of environmental chemicals, radioactive elements, bacteria, or organisms, the by-product of the growth of bacteria or organisms, the decomposing material (to include the food substance itself) or waste in the food or water. (JP 1-02)

Contamination Control Area—An area in which contaminated IPE is removed; people, equipment, and supplies are decontaminated to allow processing between a toxic environment and a toxic free area; the last area an individual can safely don IPE before moving into a contaminated area. (AFTTP 3-2.46)

Contamination Control Station (CCS)—An area specifically designated for allowing ingress and egress of personnel and equipment to or from the hazards area. The outer boundary of the CCS is the contamination control line and the inner boundary is the line segment labeled the hot line. (DOD 3150.8M)

Contingency—A situation requiring military operations in response to natural disasters, terrorists, subversives, or as otherwise directed by appropriate authority to protect U.S. interests. (JP 5-0/1-02)

Continuity of Operations (COOP)—The degree or state of being continuous in the conduct of functions, tasks, or duties necessary to accomplish a military action or mission in carrying out the national military strategy. It includes the functions and duties of the commander as well as the supporting functions and duties performed by the staff and others acting under the authority and direction of the commander. See also JP 1-02.

Credentialed—A person who possesses the requisite knowledge and experience to perform mission specific tasks under emergency conditions. These persons may provide credentials identifying them as qualified, certified, and authorized to perform a mission-specific task. NOTE: DoD currently has not established policy for Services to credential members.

Crisis Action Team (CAT)—A staff formed by the commander to plan, direct, and coordinate forces in response to contingencies, crises, natural/manmade disasters, or wartime situations. The CAT develops courses of action and executes the commander's and HHQ's directives. The composition and function of the CAT is largely mission driven and therefore a MAJCOM or unit commander prerogative. However, membership for the CAT is most frequently a combination of the commander's senior staff and special staff, which includes a CP representative. The

composition of a CAT varies according to the situation. The CAT is scalable to support and coordinate with the EOC. (AFI 10-207)

Critical Infrastructure Program (CIP)—The identification, assessment, and security enhancement of cyber and physical assets and associated infrastructures essential to the execution of the National Military Strategy. It is a complementary program linking the mission assurance aspects of the Anti-Terrorism, Force Protection, Information Assurance, Continuity of Operations, and Readiness programs.

Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP)/Critical Asset Risk Management (CARM)—USAF CIP/CARM is a capability focused mission assurance program that encompasses AF and non-AF owned assets and infrastructures (foreign and domestic), both physical and cyber, that are essential to planning, mobilizing, deploying, executing and sustaining military operations on a global basis, assuring their availability when required.

Critical Infrastructures—Assets, systems, and networks, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacitation or destruction of such assets, systems, or networks would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters. (NIMS)

Criticality Assessment—An assessment of the total impact (failure or severe degradation) on the execution of missions or functions supported by an asset, should that asset be unavailable for any reason. (DODI 6055.17)

Decontamination—The process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing chemical or biological agents, or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around it. (JP 1-02)

Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)—Support provided by U.S. federal military forces, DOD civilians, DOD contract personnel, DOD component assets, and National Guard forces (when the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the governors of the affected states, elects and requests to use those forces in Title 32, United States Code, status) in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities for domestic emergencies, law enforcement support, and other domestic activities, or from qualifying entities for special events. Also known as **civil support**. (DODD 3025.18/JP 1-02)

Detection—(1) In tactical operations, the perception of an object of possible military interest but unconfirmed by recognition. (2) In surveillance, the determination and transmission by a surveillance system that an incident has occurred. (3) In CBRN environments, the act of locating CBRN hazards by use of CBRN detectors or monitoring and/or survey teams. (JP 3-11/1-02)

Disaster Response Force (DRF)—The AF structure that responds to disasters, accidents, or incidents, establishing C2 and supporting incident operations.

DOD Resources—Military and civilian personnel, including National Guard members and Reservists of the Military Services, and facilities, equipment, supplies, and services owned by, controlled by, or under the jurisdiction of a DOD component. (DODI 3025.18)

Domestic Emergencies—Civil defense emergencies, civil disturbances, major disasters, or natural disasters affecting the public welfare and occurring within the United States and its territories. (JP 1-02)

Emergency Communications Center (ECC)—The installation's emergency services control center for incident response management aligned with the Base Defense Operations Center.

Emergency-Essential Employee—A DOD civilian employee whose assigned duties and responsibilities must be accomplished following the evacuation of non-essential personnel (including dependents) during a declared emergency or outbreak of war. (JP 1-02)

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)—A congressionally ratified organization that provides form and structure to interstate mutual aid. Through EMAC, a disaster-affected state can request and receive assistance from other member states quickly and efficiently, resolving two key issues up front: liability and reimbursement. (NIMS)

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)—The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., federal, state, regional, tribal, city, county), or by some combination thereof. (NIMS)

Emergency Operations Cell/Staff—The Emergency Operations Cell/Staff is a MAJCOM capability that supports an installation EOC when a Type 3 or higher incident occurs at the installation. The MAJCOM commander recalls or activates the cell/staff as necessary and can be activated with or without the MAJCOM CAT. The cell/staff updates the CAT, or MAJCOM leadership, with ongoing incident status and seeks support through the CAT when support requirements surpass the MAJCOM's inherent capability. The organization of the MAJCOM Cell/Staff is flexible and scalable based on the severity of the incident and the capability of the installation being supported.

Emergency Responders—The response elements of a DRF that deploy to the incident scene, after First Responders, to expand resource requirements and perform support functions at the request of the Incident Commander (IC). Emergency responders include follow-on elements such as emergency management personnel, EOD personnel, physicians, nurses, medical treatment providers at medical treatment facilities, public health officers, BE personnel, and mortuary affairs personnel (NIMS)

Emergency Support Function (ESF)—Used by the (AF added: Air Force) federal government and many state governments as the primary mechanism at the operational level to organize and provide assistance. ESFs align categories of resources and provide strategic objectives for their use. ESFs utilize standardized resource management concepts such as typing, inventorying, and tracking to facilitate the dispatch, deployment, and recovery of resources before, during, and after an incident. (NRF.) For further information on ESFs and their function in the AF, refer to AFMAN 10-2502 Attachment 2.

Environmental Sampling—Collecting environmental CBRN samples is described as obtaining a representative amount of the CBRN hazard for subsequent analysis later. Environmental samples are used to determine if a CBRN material has BEn released into the environment. These samples include air, water, soil, and vegetation. They can include liquids, solids, or vapors. They do not include clinical/medical specimens. (See AFTTP 3-2.44 for further detail)

Evacuation—(1) Removal of a patient by any of a variety of transport means from a theater of military operation, or between health services capabilities, for the purpose of preventing further illness or injury, providing additional care, or providing disposition of patients from the military health care system. (JP 4-02). (2) The clearance of personnel, animals, or materiel from a given locality. (JP 3-68) (3) The controlled process of collecting, classifying, and shipping unserviceable or abandoned materiel, United States or foreign, to appropriate reclamation, maintenance, technical intelligence, or disposal facilities. (JP 4-09) (4) The ordered or authorized departure of intelligence, or disposal facilities. (5) The ordered or authorized departure of noncombatants from a specific area by Department of State, Department of Defense, or appropriate military commander. (JP 3-68)

Explosive Ordnance—All munitions containing explosives, nuclear fission or fusion materials, and biological and chemical agents. (JP 3-34/1-02)

Facility—A real property entity consisting of one or more of the following: a building, a structure, a utility system, pavement, and underlying land. (JP 1-02)

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)—The federal agency tasked to establish federal policies for and coordinate civil defense and civil emergency planning, management, mitigation, and assistance functions of Executive agencies.

First Receivers—Healthcare workers at a medical facility that may be engaged in decontamination and treatment of victims during an emergency incident occurring at a site other than the hospital. First receivers are a subset of first responders.

First Responders—The DRF elements dispatched immediately to an incident scene to provide initial C2, to save lives, to suppress and control hazards, and establish the incident command system (ICS). First responders include Fire and Emergency Services, Security Forces, and emergency medical services personnel. Note, all First Responders are Emergency Responders, but not all Emergency Responders are First Responders. First Responders are not assigned augmentee duties or additional duties that will conflict with their emergency response duties.

Force Protection—The AF defines FP as "the process of detecting threats and hazards to the Air Force and its mission, and applying measures to deter, pre-empt, negate or mitigate them based on an acceptable level of risk" and "[p]reventive measures taken to mitigate against Department of Defense personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information" (JP 3-0). FP is a fundamental principle of all military operations as a way to ensure the survivability of a commander's forces. A comparison of NATO, joint, and single Service definitions is instructive. NATO Doctrine explains that "[t]he operational environment may have no discernable 'front lines' or 'rear area' and an adversary may be expected to target Allied vulnerabilities anywhere with a wide range of capabilities." Consequently, NATO defines FP as "[m]easures and means to minimize the vulnerability of personnel, facilities, materiel, operations, and activities from threats and hazards in order to preserve freedom of action and operational effectiveness thereby contributing to mission success." Annex 3-10 to AF Core Doctrine, Vol 5, **Chapter 4**, Protect Forces

Hazard Assessment—A DOD, command, or unit-level evaluation (assessment) to identify hazards and associated risk to person, property, and structures and to improve protection from natural or manmade disasters or hazards. Hazard assessments serve as one of the foundational

components for effective EM activities including planning, resource management, capability development, public education, and training and exercises.

Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT)—Any material that is flammable, corrosive, an oxidizing agent, explosive, toxic, poisonous, etiological, radioactive, nuclear, unduly magnetic, a chemical agent, biological research material, compressed gases, or any other material that, because of its quantity, properties, or packaging, may endanger life or property. (DODM 3150.08.)

Hazardous Material Incident—A situation in which a hazardous material is or may be released into the environment.

Health Risk Assessment—A process used to identify and evaluate occupational and environmental health threats in populations or at locations over time. It results with estimates of the overall mission impact, recommended control options, and associated uncertainties. Further defined in AFMAN 10-2503.

Health Risk Assessment Quantification—Collection of CBRN exposure data to determine personnel's short-and long-term health risk in executing the mission in contaminated environments. (AFTTP 3-42.32)

Homeland Defense—The protection of United States sovereignty, territory, domestic population, and critical infrastructure against external threats and aggression or other threats as directed by the President. (JP 3-27/1-02)

Homeland Security (HS)—A concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States; reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies; and minimize the damage and recover from attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies that occur. (JP 3-27/1-02)

Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5)—A Presidential directive issued to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive National Incident Management System (NIMS). (NIMS)

Home Station Medical Response (HSMR) Teams—HSMR teams provide medical emergency management and disaster response capabilities via the following teams: in place patient decontamination, inpatient medical support, pharmaceutical support, BE, laboratory response, field response, triage, clinical, medical unit security, and public health. The specific number of teams and capabilities provided by each MTF are described in the unit's Medical Contingency Response Plan (MCRP).

Host Nation (HN)—A nation that receives the forces and/or supplies of allied nations and/or NATO organizations to be located on, to operate in, or to transit through its territory. (JP 1-02)

Incident—An occurrence, natural or manmade, that requires a response to protect life or property. For example, incidents can include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wild land and urban fires, floods, HAZMAT spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters, medical and public health emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response. (NIMS)

Incident Commander (IC)—The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. The IC has

overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site. (NIMS)

Incident Command Post (ICP)—The field location where the primary functions are performed. The ICP may be co-located with the Incident Base or other incident facilities. (NIMS)

Incident Command System (ICS)—A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations. (NIMS)

Incident Management Team (IMT)—An Incident Commander and the appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident. The level of training and experience of the IMT members, coupled with the identified formal response requirements and responsibilities of the IMT, are factors in determining "type," or level, of IMT. IMTs are generally grouped in five types. Types I and II are national teams, Type III are state or regional, Type IV are discipline- or large jurisdiction-specific, and Type V are ad hoc incident command organizations typically used by smaller jurisdictions. The AF focus is on IMT Type III. (NIMS)

Individual Protective Equipment (IPE)—The personal protective clothing used in chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) warfare to protect individuals from CBRN effects. (JP 1-02)

Initial Response Force—The first unit, usually security forces, on the scene of an incident.

Installation Commander—Commander of the unit that is responsible for the host installation.

Integrated Defense (ID)—The integration of multidisciplinary active and passive, offensive and defensive capabilities, employed to mitigate potential risks and defeat adversary threats to AF operations. (AFPD 31-1)

Interoperability—The ability of EM and response personnel to interact and work well together. In the context of technology, interoperability also refers to having an emergency communications system that is the same or is linked to the same system that a jurisdiction uses for nonemergency procedures, and that effectively interfaces with national standards as they are developed. The system should allow the sharing of data with other jurisdictions and levels of government during planning and deployment.

Joint Force—A general term applied to a force composed of significant elements, assigned or attached, of two or more military departments, operating under a single joint force commander. (JP 1-02)

Joint Information Center (JIC)—A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media. Public information officials from all participating agencies should co-locate at the JIC. (NIMS)

Limiting Factor—A factor or condition that, either temporarily or permanently, impedes mission accomplishment. (JP 1-02)

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)—A commission established by requirements in SARA TITLE II and EPCRA for each planning district to ensure HAZMAT storage, usage, and disposal sites are identified and the information disseminated to HAZMAT response agencies. Compliance enforcement may also be a role of a local LEPC.

Lock-down—An announced emergency protocol used as a security measure to dramatically and rapidly enhance the level of security in a facility. Confining and restricting movement during an active shooter incident. (DODI 6055.17)

Major Disaster—As defined by the Stafford Act, any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this act to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby. (NDRF)

Missile Mishap Response Team—A DOD response force appropriately staffed, trained, and equipped to coordinate recovery actions necessary to control and recover from an ICBM liquid/solid rocket motor incident. The specific purpose of the MMRT is to provide technical guidance and perform/manage on scene recovery operations of a LGM-30G ICBM solid rocket motor or liquid-fueled Propulsion System Rocket Engine.

Mission Continuation Quantification—Using detection equipment to collect a sample of CBRN agent or material to determine whether it is safe to continue the military mission.

Mission Essential Functions (MEF)—The specified or implied tasks required to be performed by, or derived from, statute or Executive order, and those organizational activities that must be performed under all circumstances to achieve DOD Component missions or responsibilities in a continuity threat or incident. Failure to perform or sustain these functions would significantly impact DOD ability to provide vital services, or exercise authority, direction, and control.

Mission-Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP)—A flexible system of protection against chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear contamination in which personnel are required to wear only that protective clothing and equipment appropriate to the threat level, work rate imposed by the mission, temperature, and humidity. (JP 3-11/1-02)

Mitigation—Activities providing a critical foundation in the effort to reduce the loss of life and property from natural and/or manmade disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster and providing value to the public by creating safer communities. Mitigation seeks to fix the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. These activities or actions, in most cases, will have a long-term sustained effect. (NIMS)

Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA)—Written or oral agreement between and among agencies/organizations and/or jurisdictions that provides a mechanism to quickly obtain emergency assistance in the form of personnel, equipment, materials, and other associated services. The primary objective is to facilitate rapid, short-term deployment of emergency support prior to, during, and/or after an incident. (NIMS)

National Defense Area (NDA)—NDAs are established in the CONUS and U.S. territories when necessary to secure PL 1, 2, or 3 resources located off installation lands not under the jurisdiction or administration of, or in the custody of DOD. **Note:** OCONUS procedures will be established based on HN agreements. (AFI 31-101)

National Disaster Response Framework (NDRF)—The NDRF provides guidance that enables effective recovery support to disaster-impacted states, tribes, and local jurisdictions. It provides a flexible structure that enables disaster recovery managers to operate in a unified and collaborative manner. It also focuses on how best to restore, redevelop, and revitalize the health, social, economic, natural, and environmental fabric of the community and build a more resilient Nation. The NDRF aligns with the National Response Framework (NRF).

National Incident Management System (NIMS)—A set of principles that provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding government agencies at all levels, nongovernmental organizations (NGO), and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life or property and harm to the environment. (NIMS)

National Response Framework (NRF)—A guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards response. (NIMS)

Natural Disaster—An emergency situation posing significant danger to life and property that results from a natural cause. (JP 3-29/1-02)

Nongovernmental Organizations—An entity with an association that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions. It is not created by a government, but it may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross, NGOs, including voluntary and faith-based groups, provide relief services to sustain life, reduce physical and emotional distress, and promote the recovery of disaster victims. Often these groups provide specialized services that help individuals with disabilities. NGOs and voluntary organizations play a major role in assisting emergency managers before, during, and after an emergency. (NIMS)

Nuclear Incident—An unexpected incident involving a nuclear weapon, facility, or component, but not constituting a nuclear weapon(s) accident, *[an accident cannot be declared until the FBI rules the incident was not the result of an intentional act]* resulting in any of the following: (a) an increase in the possibility of explosion or radioactive contamination; (b) errors committed in the assembly, testing, loading, or transportation of equipment, and/or the malfunctioning of equipment and materiel which could lead to an unintentional operation of all or part of the weapon arming and/or firing sequence, or which could lead to a substantial change in yield, or increased dud probability; and (c) any act of God, unfavorable environment, or condition resulting in damage to the weapon, facility, or component. (JP 3-41/1-02)

Operational Hazards —Any condition or act that potentially affects the safe operations of AF aircraft, vehicle, equipment, or infrastructure.

Operational Risk Assessment —Quantification, measurement, and modeling of CBRN hazards for the purpose of mitigation of CBRN hazards to inform Comprehensive Risk Assessment. Further defined in AFMAN 10-2503.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)—The protective clothing and equipment provided to shield or isolate a person from the chemical, physical, and thermal hazards that can be encountered at a hazardous materials incident. (JP 3-11/1-02)

Posse Comitatus Act—A federal law prohibiting the willful use of Army or AF military members to assist law enforcement officials in enforcing civilian law, except as authorized by Congress or the Constitution. The Act applies to Reserve and National Guard personnel while in Title 10 (federal) service, but not the Guard while in Title 32 (state) status.

Preparedness—A continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking corrective action in an effort to ensure effective coordination during incident response. Within the *National Incident Management System*, preparedness focuses on the following elements: planning; procedures and protocols; training and exercises; personnel qualification and certification; and equipment certification. (NIMS)

Prevention—Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice. (NIMS)

Private Sector—Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. The private sector includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce, and industry. (NIMS)

Program Element (PE)—An element of the DOD defense program representing a combination of personnel, equipment, and facilities that together constitute a specific identifiable military capability or support activity.

Program Management Directive (PMD)—The official AF document used to direct acquisition responsibilities to the appropriate MAJCOMs, agencies, program executive office, or designated acquisition commander. All acquisition programs require PMDs.

Public Health Emergency—An occurrence or imminent threat of an illness or health condition that may be caused by a biological incident, manmade or naturally occurring; the appearance of a novel or previously controlled or eradicated infectious agent or biological toxin; natural disaster; chemical attack or accidental release; radiological or nuclear attack or accident; or high-yield explosives that poses a high probability of a significant number of deaths, serious or long-term disabilities, widespread exposure to an infectious or toxic agent, and/or healthcare needs that exceed available resources.

Public Health Emergency Officer (PHEO)—An individual selected by the MTF/CC and appointed by the Wing/CC. This is a key SME who serves as a resource to help guide the installation commander during incidents of a public health emergency or incidents of a public health concern**.**

Quantify CBRN Hazards—Determining the amount of the specific CBRN hazard present in the environment. (AFTTP 3-2.44)

Recovery—The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans for impacted communities and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs. These entities identify needs and define resources; provide housing and promote restoration; address long-term care and treatment of affected persons; implement additional measures for community restoration; incorporate mitigation measures and techniques, as feasible; evaluate the incident to identify lessons learned; and develop initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents. (NIMS)

Resource Management—A system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or mitigate and recover from an incident. Resource management includes MAA and other assistance agreements; the use of special federal, state, tribal, and local government teams; and resource mobilization protocols. (NRF)

Response—Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice. (NIMS)

Response Task Force (RTF)—A Military Department-specific DoD response force led by a flag officer and appropriately staffed, trained, and equipped to coordinate all actions necessary to respond to a nuclear weapon incident, whether on or off DoD installations. The specific purpose of the RTF is to direct DoD consequence management activities at a U.S. nuclear weapon incident site. Geographic CCDRs assume operational control of RTFs at an appropriate time in the response as directed by the Secretary of Defense. (DODI 3150.10)

Risk Assessment—A process of qualitatively or quantitatively determining the probability of an adverse event and the severity of its impact on an asset. It is a function of threat, vulnerability, and consequence. (DODI 6055.17)

Risk Management—A continual process or cycle where risks are identified, measured, and evaluated; countermeasures are then designed, implemented, and monitored to see how they perform, with a continual feedback loop for decision-maker input to improve countermeasures and consider tradeoffs between risk acceptance and risk avoidance. (DODI 6055.17)

Safe Haven—(1) Designated area(s) to which noncombatants of the United States Government's responsibility and commercial vehicles and materiel may be evacuated during a domestic or other valid emergency. (JP 3-68). (2) Temporary storage provided to DOE classified shipment transporters at DOD facilities to assure safety and security of nuclear material or nonnuclear classified material. Includes parking commercial vehicles containing Class A or B explosives.

Search and Rescue—The use of aircraft, surface craft, submarines, and specialized rescue teams and equipment to search for and rescue distressed persons on land or at sea in a permissive environment. (JP1-02)

Severe Weather—Any weather condition that poses a hazard to property or life. (AFMAN 15-129V1)

Shelter-In-Place (SIP)—For short or no-notice emergencies, such as hazardous material incident or a tornado, to have temporary protection in a structure. SIP is generally used for a short period.

Specialized Teams—The teams formed from the existing installation and unit personnel resources to support emergency response operations.

Status-of-Forces Agreement (SOFA)—A bilateral or multilateral agreement that defines the legal position of a visiting military force deployed in the territory of a friendly state. (JP 3-16/1-02)

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)—Title III of this Act is commonly referred to as the *Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986* (codified at 42 USC 11001, et seq.). EPCRA was designed to improve community access to information about chemical hazards and to facilitate the development of chemical emergency response plans by state/tribe and local governments. EPCRA required the establishment of state/tribe emergency response commissions, responsible for coordinating certain emergency response activities and for appointing local emergency planning committees.

Threat—Natural or manmade occurrence, individual, entity, or action that has or indicates the potential to harm life, information, operations, the environment, and/or property. (NIMS)

Threat Assessment—In antiterrorism, examining the capabilities, intentions, and activities, past and present, of terrorist organizations as well as the security environment within which friendly forces operate to determine the level of threat. (JP 3-07.2/1-02)

Toxic Industrial Biological (TIB)—Any biological material manufactured, used, transported, or stored by industrial, medical, or commercial processes which could pose an infectious or toxic threat. (JP 3-11/1-02)

Toxic Industrial Chemicals (TIC)—A chemical developed or manufactured for use in industrial operations or research by industry, government, or academia that poses a hazard. (JP 3-11/1-02)

Toxic Industrial Materials (TIM)—A generic term for toxic, chemical, biological, or radioactive substances in solid, liquid, aerosolized, or gaseous form that may be used, or stored for use, for industrial, commercial, medical, military, or domestic purposes. (JP 3-11/1-02)

Toxic Industrial Radiological (TIR)—Any radiological material manufactured, used, transported, or stored by industrial, medical, or commercial processes. (JP 3-11/1-02)

Transnational Threat—Any activity, individual, or group not tied to a particular country or region that operates across international boundaries and threatens United States national security or interests. (JP 3-26/1-02)

Vulnerability—(1) The susceptibility of a nation or military force to any action by any means through which its war potential or combat effectiveness may be reduced or its will to fight

diminished. (2) The characteristics of a system that cause it to suffer a definite degradation (incapability to perform the designated mission) as a result of having BEn subjected to a certain level of effects in an unnatural (manmade) hostile environment. (3) In information operations, a weakness in information system security design, procedures, implementation, or internal controls that could be exploited to gain unauthorized access to information systems. (JP 3-13/1-02)

Vulnerability Assessment (VA)—A DOD, command, or unit-level evaluation (assessment) to determine the vulnerability of an installation, unit, exercise, port, ship, residence, facility, or other site to a terrorist attack. (JP 3-07.2/1-02)

Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD)—CBRN weapons capable of a high order of destruction or causing mass casualties and exclude the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part from the weapon. (JP 3-40/1-02)

Weather Warning—A special weather product to facilitate resource protection decisions. Weather Warnings alert designated agencies to the imminent or actual occurrence of weather conditions of such intensity as to pose a hazard to life or property for which the agency must take immediate protective actions. (AFI 15-128)

Weather Watch—A special weather product to facilitate resource protection decisions. Weather Watches provide advance notice to designated agencies of the existence of a potential for weather conditions of such intensity as to pose a hazard to life or property for which the agency should consider taking protective measures. (AFI 15-128)

Attachment 2

SUMMARY OF SUPPORT TO THE AIR FORCE EM PROGRAM

A2.1. This attachment summarizes and consolidates general functional responsibilities for an integrated AF EM Program. Table A2.1 Specific Functional Support. (T-1).

Item	Task	OPR
1	Collaborate with base operations and mobility planners to incorporate preventive medicine activities into the war mobilization plan.	Aerospace Medicine
2	Develop procedures to disperse and protect aircraft, munitions, and support equipment when directed.	Aircraft Maintenance and Munitions
3	Provide prioritized comprehensive plans to evacuate aircraft and equipment.	Aircraft Maintenance and Munitions
4	Provide a contamination control capability when detection and decontamination capacities are operationally relevant, including ability to identify contamination, to decontaminate aircraft and aerospace ground equipment within their capabilities, and to mark contaminated areas as appropriate in support of recovery operations.	Aircraft Maintenance and Munitions
5	Integrate AT procedures into the installation AF EM Program.	Antiterrorism Officer
6	Support risk management system through Occupational and Environmental Health Site Assessments.	Bioenvironmental Engineering
7	Evaluate and certify emergency responder PPE.	Bioenvironmental Engineering
8	Provide commanders with Occupational Environmental Health, HAZMAT, CW, BW, Radiological, & Nuclear HRA decision support.	Bioenvironmental Engineering
9	Determine shelter requirements based upon the threat. Identify shelters, determine shelter capacities, and list shelters in the CE Contingency Response Plan or the IEMP 10-2. Include fixed and expeditionary Collective Protection resources as appropriate.	Civil Engineer
10	Provide a contamination control capability including ability to identify contamination, conduct decontamination of areas, facilities, and personnel within their capabilities and to mark contaminated areas as appropriate in support of recovery operations.	Civil Engineer
11	Assist Communications Squadron to install the INWS.	Civil Engineer
12	Execute the EPCRA program according to AFI 32-7086, *Hazardous Materials Management*.	Civil Engineer
13	Assign the Asset Management Flight as OPR for EPCRA, Sections 301-304 and 311-313. - The Pollution Prevention Act.	Civil Engineer
14	Ensure the CE Contingency Response Plan addresses all CE	Civil Engineer

Item	Task	OPR
	responsibilities outlined in the installation IEMP 10-2.	
15	Assess vulnerabilities, with Security Forces and the installation ATO, to the installation's operational capability to operate in a terrorist CBRNE environment.	Civil Engineer
16	Establish a HAZMAT response capability and advise on compliance with state and local HAZMAT emergency planning and response requirements.	Civil Engineer
17	Coordinate report information with the CAT and EOC.	Command Post
18	Employ INWS and report system deficiencies to the Communications Squadron and/or Civil Engineer Squadron IAW AFI 10-207.	Command Post
19	Maintain notification rosters, notify EOC members, and activate the INWS until the EOC is operational.	Command Post
20	Develop procedures to reduce the impact of CBRN materials on communications-computer systems during contingencies. Develop procedures to protect communications and computer systems from CBRN attack.	Communication and Information
21	Procure, install, and maintain the INWS. In addition, serve as OPR for the INWS siren, GIANT VOICE components, and audible footprint map.	Communication and Information
22	Ensure units and staff offices identify and establish procedures to protect or remove vital records during contingencies.	Communication and Information
23	Advise on communications requirements in the EOC and ICP. Ensure the equipment meets host installation and MAA capability requirements. Apply spectrum management to provide dedicated radio frequencies for integrated CBRN detection.	Communication and Information
24	Ensure primary and back-up communication systems are available to disseminate timely weather information to supported customers and agencies.	Communication and Information
25	Establish accounting procedures for reimbursable material and services used for DSCA IAW AFI 65-601, Volume 1, *Budget Guidance and Procedures.*	Comptroller
26	Maintain on-call, 24-hour emergency contracting support for civil emergency and natural disaster relief operations.	Contracting
27	Ensure the MCRP addresses all medical responsibilities outlined in the installation IEMP 10-2.	Medical Readiness
28	Provide a contamination control capability, including ability to identify contamination, conduct decontamination within their capabilities and to mark contaminated areas as appropriate in support of recovery operations.	Bioenvironmental Engineering
29	Direct and provide health-based TIC/TIM and CBRN risk assessments to installation commander and IC.	Bioenvironmental Engineering
30	Provide CBRN clearance certification to previously contaminated platforms and material.	Bioenvironmental Engineering
31	Provide capability to conduct radiological and chemical clearance	Bioenvironmental

Item	Task	OPR
	sampling and analysis of potentially contaminated and/or decontaminated platforms and materiel, and make recommendations on clearance decisions to commander with OPCON over the platform or materiel.	Engineering
32	Establish personnel availability and strength reporting for contingencies.	Force Support
33	Support shelter operations IAW AFMAN 10-2502.	Force Support
34	Serves as OPR for humanitarian services such as feeding, housing, and clothing for disaster survivors, DRF members, and incoming forces.	Force Support
35	Determine tariff-sizing requirements and issues IPE to installation personnel through the mobility equipment unit.	Logistics Readiness
36	Establish procedures to issue base supply's CBRN equipment stocks quickly.	Logistics Readiness
37	Issue serviceable masks based on caliper measurement IAW T.O.s. Caliper measurement and TDA-99M or Joint Service Mask Leak Tester (JSMLT) testing will be completed before issuing the mask.	Logistics Readiness
38	Establish procedures to ensure each individual deploying has a mask that is the same sized mask and type used during QNFT.	Logistics Readiness
39	Take control and accountability of CMBCC UTCs upon arrival at a deployed location.	Logistics Readiness
40	Establish procedures and certification requirements for driving while wearing IPE.	Logistics Readiness
41	Provide a contamination control capability including ability to identify contamination, to decontaminate vehicles and equipment within their capabilities and to mark contaminated areas as appropriate in support of recovery operations.	Logistics Readiness
42	Support EPI functions to provide accurate, timely, and useful information throughout the emergency period.	Public Affairs
43	Assess risks, capabilities, and capacity to adequately respond to a potential public health emergency, including a terrorist attack using CBRN agents.	Medical Treatment Facility Emergency Manager
44	Immediately upon declaration of a public health emergency by the commander, report the declaration to AF/SG, USAFSAM, and appropriate state and local public health agencies IAW DoD and AF guidance	Public Health Emergency Officer
45	Provide legal advice to the commander and staff (including deployed elements) concerning DSCA, support to civilian law enforcement, establishing a National Defense Area (NDA), investigations involving aircraft or missile accidents, and relief operations for civil emergencies and natural disasters. Provide legal advice on other topics as needed.	Staff Judge Advocate
46	Advise on use of AF personnel IAW the Posse Comitatus Act. (18 USC 1385).	Staff Judge Advocate

Item	Task	OPR
47	Review installation IEMP 10-2 for legal sufficiency.	Staff Judge Advocate
48	Integrate COOP planning into the installation EM Program and plan, if applicable.	Unit COOP OPR
49	Coordinate weather services to support EM operations requirements.	Weather
50	Assist the installation commander and EM personnel in educating installation agencies on the purpose, applicability, and operating procedures of the warning and watch system and the types of severe weather threats to the local area.	Weather
51	Capture weather support to EM operations in the IEMP 10-2, according to applicable guidance contained in AFI 15-128, and AFMAN 15-129 Volume 2.	Weather
52	Provide mission weather products to support EM and response operations.	Weather
53	Provide meteorological parameters, data, and SME to installation DRF elements and EOC ESFs.	Weather
54	Partner with the Civil Engineer Squadron, R&EM flight, FES, EOD, BE Flight, and National Guard Civil Support Teams for ANG weather organizations, as the weather SME responsible for optimizing weather data input to CDMs, EDMs, and CBRN hazard-prediction models used by these ESFs for decision assistance in the EOC, CBRN Control Center, and the incident site.	Weather
55	Advise and provide the optimal (i.e., most accurate and representative) observed and/or forecasted alphanumeric and gridded meteorological data type appropriate to a particular CBRN event to users employing CBRN hazard-predication (i.e., "plume") models resident in the Joint Warning and Reporting Network, Joint Effects Model, and Joint Operational Effect Federation architecture according to AFMAN 10-2503 and equivalent joint guidance, to ensure consistency between CBRN hazard area predictions and the installation forecast.	Weather
56	Provide real-time observations, forecast alphanumeric data, and gridded weather model data files used to generate the affected installation's Terminal Aerodrome Forecast as primary weather input data for users generating automated or manual CDMs and EDMs to ensure consistency between CBRN hazard area predictions and the installation forecast.	Weather
57	Provide or arrange for delivery of web-based CDMs and EDMs from AF centralized weather production squadrons.	Weather
58	Coordinate weather watch, advisory, and warning support requirements according to AFI 15-128, and AFMAN 15-129 Volume 1 and 2.	Weather
59	Issue weather warnings for forecast phenomena when imminent	Weather

Item	Task	OPR
	weather conditions pose a hazard to life or property, and coordination immediately with the supporting OWS is not possible.	
60	Establish procedures to manage severe weather threats, to include recalling of personnel according to AFI 15-128 and AFMAN 15-129 Volume 1 and 2.	Weather
61	Provide severe weather information for EM related OPREP-3 according to this instruction, AFI 10-206, AFI 15-128, and AFMAN 15-129 Volume 1 and 2. At a minimum, data provided should include actual severe weather conditions; valid forecast at event time; watches and warnings; and operational status of meteorological equipment at event time.	Weather
62	Perform reviews of severe weather events IAW AFMAN 15-129 Volume 2.	Weather
63	Attend the installation EMWG to review installation severe weather preparedness, capabilities, requirements, and procedures.	Weather

Attachment 3

TRAINING PROGRAMS

A3.1. Base Emergency Preparedness Orientation (BEPO). This instructor-led orientation introduces the hazards that could be encountered at the installation. Educational topics include basic preparedness measures, natural, man-made, and technological disasters, and the types of actions to consider before, during, and after the disaster.

A3.1.1. There are no prerequisites identified for this course**.**

A3.1.2. This orientation is designed for newly assigned individuals and their dependents and is typically provided during "Right Start" or other individual in-processing efforts conducted at the installation. Members must complete BEPO within 60 days (or four Unit Training Assemblies [UTAs] for Air Reserve Component [ARC] members) of arrival. **(T-3).** Dependents are highly encouraged to attend.

A3.1.3. This orientation is only required upon initial arrival to an installation. Recurring education is provided as part of a continuous effort through the installation's "Be Ready" awareness campaign.

A3.2. Air Force Emergency Management Program: Senior Leader Immersion. This instructor-led immersion educates and equips installation senior leaders with the guidance and tools necessary to effectively implement the installation's EM Program at their level. This includes how the AF EM Program is organized and implemented on the installation as well as local polices, structure, and responsibilities IAW MAJCOM and local EM Program directives such as the installation's IEMP 10-2 and other plans or requirements.

A3.2.1. There are no prerequisites identified for this course; however, familiarization with the *Air Force Emergency Management Program; Senior Leader Guide* is highly recommended prior to immersion.

A3.2.2. This immersion is designed for newly assigned senior leaders to include the command staff, unit commanders, and key agencies. Senior leaders must complete the immersion within 60 days (or four UTAs for ARC members) of arrival. **(T-3).**

A3.2.3. This immersion is only required upon initial arrival to an installation.

A3.2.3.1. Recurring education is not required while assigned to the same installation unless the senior leader's roles and responsibilities change or major program changes occur.

A3.2.3.2. Only provide a new immersion briefing as needed based on senior leader transition.

A3.3. Air Force Emergency Management Program (ZZ133131). This on-line course consists of individual knowledge-based objectives that provide students the ability to identify the program's purpose, policies, and structure along with the AFIMS.

A3.3.1. This course serves as the foundation for follow-on specialized area training. There are no prerequisites or instructor-led components identified for this course.

A3.3.2. Individuals assigned to the installation's DRF or other supporting positions within the installation's EM Program are required to complete this course. **(T-3).**

A3.3.3. This course is a one-time requirement upon initial position assignment and no recurring training is required unless major program changes occur. **(T-3).**

A3.3.4. This course meets the requirements of FEMA's independent study (IS) courses, IS-100 and IS-700, while ensuring military unique C2 requirements remain sound to execute critical mission operations.

A3.4. Unit Emergency Management Representative (ZZ133062). This two-part course consists of individual knowledge-based and localized objectives that provide students the knowledge and skills necessary to manage their unit EM Program. It emphasizes unit EM representative roles and responsibilities, unit education and training to include the installation's "Be Ready" awareness campaign, equipment requirements, planning responsibilities, and emergency response at the unit level.

A3.4.1. The AF EM Program Course is a prerequisite for this course.

A3.4.2. This course must be completed within 60 days (or four UTAs for ARC members) of initial assignment as a primary or alternate unit EM representative. **(T-3)**

A3.4.3. The two-part course is a one-time requirement upon initial position assignment.

A3.4.3.1. Re-accomplish the instructor-led component only if the student is appointed as unit EM representative at a new installation.

A3.4.3.2. Accomplish recurring training by attending at least one annual unit EM representative meeting held by the installation's Office of Emergency Management. This meeting is in addition to established program review requirements. Document and maintain attendance using localized procedures. **(T-3).**

A3.5. Air Force Emergency Response Operations (AERO): First and Emergency Responders (ZZ133130). This on-line course consists of individual knowledge-based objectives that provide students the ability to identify the purpose, policies, structure, roles, responsibilities, and procedures for conducting AF emergency response operations.

A3.5.1. The AF EM Program Course is a prerequisite for this course.

A3.5.2. This course must be completed within 60 days (or four UTAs for ARC members) of initial assignment as an incident commander, or by those individuals fulfilling the role of a first or emergency responder. **(T-3)**

A3.5.3. The on-line course is a one-time requirement upon initial assignment.

A3.5.3.1. Students who have already completed either AERO Introduction or AERO Command and Control are not required to complete this new course or its prerequisite.

A3.5.3.2. Accomplish recurring training through performing first or emergency response duties during an exercise or actual emergency response annually. Documenting participation is accomplished and maintained using localized procedures.

A3.5.4. Additional localized/performance-based training will be provided by the individual's assigned unit as part of unit/functional area training/qualifying. **(T-3).**

A3.5.5. Responders are required to accomplish and maintain HAZMAT training IAW 29 CFR 1910.120q to the appropriate level based on the duties and functions as outlined in their

CFETP. Contact the installation's FES Flight for HAZMAT training information as applicable. **(T-0).**

A3.5.6. This course meets the requirements of FEMA's IS courses IS-200 and IS-800 while ensuring military-unique C2 requirements remain sound to execute critical mission operations.

A3.6. Incident Command System (ICS) 300/400. This instructor-led course consists of individual knowledge-based and performance-based objectives to provide students the knowledge and skills necessary to assume supervisory roles in expanding incidents where multiple functions and agency resources are needed to ensure life safety, incident stabilization, and property preservation (ICS 300) and perform in a management capacity within a Multi-Agency Coordination System (ICS 400).

A3.6.1. The AF EM Program Course and the AERO: First and Emergency Responders Course are prerequisites.

A3.6.2. ICS 300/400 courses are available in the following three options:

A3.6.2.1. An in-residence AF formal training course (X3AZR3EXXX 0N1A) conducted at the DOD Fire Academy. Personnel will work through the AFIMSC staff to obtain a course slot. **(T-2).**

A3.6.2.2. An installation course taught by qualified ICS 300/400 instructors.

A3.6.2.3. A local course (e.g., community training) that qualifies for reciprocity.

A3.6.3. This course must be completed by individuals appointed as an IC, appointed to the installation's incident management team (IMT), and by those individuals appointed to the RTF as identified in AFGSC Plan 10-1. **(T-1).**

A3.6.4. The in-residence course is a one-time requirement.

A3.6.5. This course meets the requirements of FEMA's ICS courses ICS-300 and ICS-400 while ensuring military-unique C2 requirements remain sound to execute critical mission operations.

A3.7. Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Operations (ZZ133132). This two-part course consists of individual knowledge-based and localized/performance-based objectives that provide students the ability to conduct EOC operations.

A3.7.1. The AF EM Program Course is a prerequisite for this course.

A3.7.2. This course must be completed within 60 days (or four UTAs for ARC members) of assignment as an EOC member. **(T-3).**

A3.7.3. This two-part course is a one-time requirement upon initial position assignment.

A3.7.3.1. Students who have already completed either AERO Introduction or AERO Command and Control are not required to complete this new course or its prerequisite.

A3.7.3.2. Instructor-led component is required only if the student is appointed as an EOC member at a new installation.

A3.7.3.3. Accomplish recurring training through participation in EOC operations during an exercise or actual EOC activation annually. Documenting participation is accomplished and maintained using localized procedures.

A3.7.4. This course meets the requirements of FEMA's IS and state-delivered (G) courses IS-701, IS-706, IS-775, and G-191 while ensuring military-unique C2 requirements remain sound to execute critical mission operations.

A3.8. EOC Director (MLMDC813). This instructor-led course consists of individual knowledge-based and performance-based objectives that provide students the knowledge and skills necessary to perform EOC C2 functions effectively during emergency and contingency situations.

A3.8.1. The AF EM Program Course and the EOC Operations Course are prerequisites for this course.

A3.8.2. This course is an in-residence course conducted at the Air University's College of Professional Development.

A3.8.3. This course must be completed by individuals appointed as primary and alternate EOC directors. **(T-3).**

A3.8.4. The installation's Office of Emergency Management will coordinate with their AFIMSC Detachment staff to obtain course slots for EOC directors, ensuring there are trained personnel assigned to these positions on the installation at all times. **(T-3).**

A3.8.5. The in-residence course is a one-time requirement; however, personnel who have not performed DRF duties for five or more years and have BEn placed in a position identified in **paragraph A3.8.3** must repeat this course. **(T-3).**

A3.9. Control Center Operations (ZZ133056). This two-part course consists of individual knowledge-based and localized/performance-based objectives that provide students the ability to conduct CBRN CM operations in a unit control center.

A3.9.1. The AF EM Program Course is a prerequisite for this course.

A3.9.2. This course must be completed within 60 days (or four UTAs for ARC members) of assignment as a control center member. **(T-3).**

A3.9.3. This two-part course is a one-time requirement upon initial position assignment.

A3.9.3.1. Instructor-led component is required only if the student is appointed as a control center member at a new installation.

A3.9.3.2. Accomplish recurring training through participation in control center operations during an exercise or actual emergency annually. Documenting participation is accomplished and maintained using localized procedures.

A3.9.4. Accomplish additional localized/performance-based training as part of unit/functional area training/qualifying as appropriate. **(T-3).**

A3.10. Response Task Force (ZZ133133). This on-line course consists of individual knowledge-based objectives that provide students the ability to coordinate actions necessary to control and recover from a radiological accident.

A3.10.1. The AF EM Program Course and the AERO: First and Emergency Responders Course are prerequisites for this course.

A3.10.2. This course must be completed within 60 days (or four UTAs for ARC members) of assignment by individuals identified in their installation's IEMP 10-2. **(T-3).**

A3.10.3. The on-line course is a one-time requirement upon initial assignment.

A3.10.4. Accomplish additional localized/performance-based training as part of unit/functional area training/qualifying as appropriate. **(T-3).**

A3.10.5. This course meets the requirements of FEMA's IS course IS-836 while ensuring military unique C2 requirements remain sound to execute critical mission operations.

A3.11. Shelter Management Team (SMT) (ZZ133052). This two-part course consists of individual knowledge-based and localized/performance-based objectives that provide students the ability to conduct and manage shelter operations.

A3.11.1. The AF EM Program Course is a prerequisite for this course.

A3.11.2. This course must be completed IAW the following guidance: **(T-3).**

A3.11.2.1. Members assigned to natural disaster shelters will accomplish training within 60 days (or four UTAs for ARC members) of assignment. **(T-3).**

A3.11.2.2. Members assigned to other shelter types will accomplish "just-in-time" training when threat posture increases.

A3.11.3. This two-part course is a one-time requirement upon initial position assignment.

A3.11.3.1. Instructor-led component is required only if the student is appointed as an SMT member at a new installation.

A3.11.3.2. Accomplish recurring training through participation in shelter operations during an exercise or actual emergency annually. Documenting participation is accomplished and maintained using localized procedures.

A3.11.4. Additional localized/performance-based training will be provided by the individual's assigned unit as part of unit/functional area training/qualifying as appropriate.

A3.11.4.1. Depending on shelter type, CE may provide training on shelter systems such as power generation, filter changes, and owner-user maintenance.

A3.11.4.2. Training will include COLPRO system if systems exist on the installation.

A3.12. Contamination Control Team (CCT) (ZZ133053). This two-part course consists of individual knowledge-based and localized/performance-based objectives that provide students the ability to identify the purpose, policies, structure, roles, responsibilities, and procedures for conducting CCT operations.

A3.12.1. The AF EM Program Course is a prerequisite for this course.

A3.12.2. This course must be completed within 60 days (or four UTAs for ARC members) of assignment as a CCT member. **(T-3).**

A3.12.3. This two-part course is a one-time requirement upon initial position assignment.

A312.3.1. Instructor-led component is required only if the student is appointed as a CCT member at a new installation.

A3.12.3.2. Accomplish recurring training through participation in contamination control operations during an exercise or actual emergency annually. Documenting participation is accomplished and maintained using localized procedures.

A3.12.4. The individual's assigned unit provides additional localized/performance-based training as part of unit/functional area training/qualifying. **(T-3).**

A3.13. Contamination Control Area (CCA) Team. This two-part course consists of individual knowledge-based and localized/performance-based objectives that provide students the ability to conduct CCA operations.

A3.13.1. The AF EM Program Course is a prerequisite for this course.

A3.13.2. This course must be completed within 60 days (or four UTAs for ARC members) of assignment as a CCA team member. **(T-3).**

A3.13.3. This two-part course is a one-time requirement upon initial position assignment.

A3.13.3.1. Re-accomplish the instructor-led component only if the student is appointed as a CCA team member at a new installation.

A3.13.3.2. Accomplish recurring CCA operations training through participation during an exercise or actual emergency annually. Documenting participation is accomplished and maintained using localized procedures.

A3.14. Contamination Control Station (CCS) Team. This two-part course consists of individual knowledge-based and localized/performance-based objectives that provide students the ability to conduct CCS operations.

A3.14.1. The AF EM Program Course is a prerequisite for this course.

A3.14.2. This course must be completed within 60 days (or four UTAs for ARC members) of assignment as a CCS team member. **(T-3).**

A3.14.3. This two-part course is a one-time requirement upon initial position assignment.

A3.14.3.1. Re-accomplish the instructor-led component only if the student is appointed as a CCS team member at a new installation.

A3.14.3.2. Accomplish recurring training through participation in CCS operations during an exercise or actual emergency annually. Documenting participation is accomplished and maintained using localized procedures.

A3.15. Post Attack/Incident Reconnaissance (PAR). This on-line course consists of individual knowledge-based objectives that provide students the ability to identify the purpose, policies, structure, roles, and responsibilities of a PAR team member.

A3.15.1. The AF EM Program Course is a prerequisite for this course.

A3.15.2. This course must be completed within 60 days (or four UTAs for ARC members) of assignment as a PAR team member. **(T-3).**

A3.15.3. The on-line course is a one-time requirement upon initial position assignment.

A3.15.3.1. Re-accomplish the course only if the student is appointed as a PAR team member at a new installation.

A3.15.3.2. Accomplish recurring training through participation in at least one exercise or actual emergency response annually. Documenting participation is accomplished and maintained using localized procedures.

A3.15.4. The individual's assigned unit provides additional localized/performance-based training as part of unit/functional area training/qualifying.

A3.16. Emergency Management Support Team (EMST) (ZZ133050). This instructor-led training consists of individual knowledge-based and localized/performance-based objectives that provide students the ability to support the installation's Office of Emergency Management during emergency operations.

A3.16.1. The AF EM Program Course is a prerequisite for this course.

A3.16.2. This training must be completed within 60 days (or four UTAs for ARC members) of assignment as an EMST team member. **(T-3).**

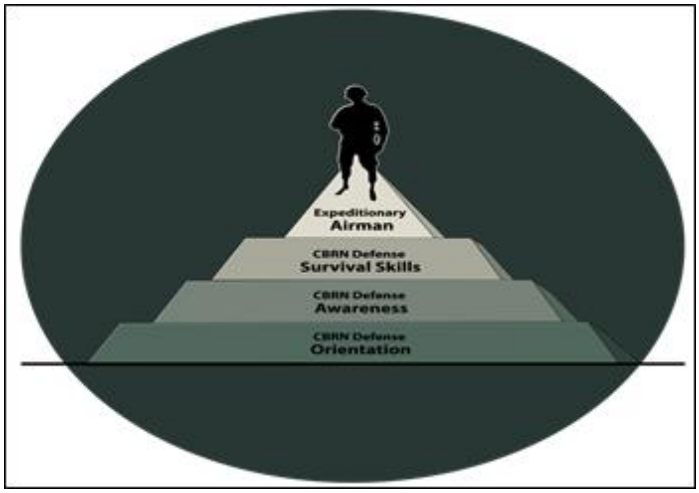
A3.16.3. This training is a one-time requirement upon initial position assignment.

A3.16.3.1. Re-accomplish this training only if the student is appointed as an EMST team member at a new installation.

A3.16.3.2. Accomplish recurring training through participation in supporting installation's Office of Emergency Management operations during an exercise or actual emergency annually. Documenting participation is accomplished and maintained using localized procedures.

A3.17. CBRN Defense. The education and training provided in CBRN defense is a multi-layered approach, designed to provide the proper level of knowledge and proficiency to the Total Force and developing expeditionary Airmen ready for operating in a CBRN environment. **Figure A3.1** illustrates the multi-layered approach to CBRN defense education and training.

Figure A3.1. Multi-layered CBRN Defense Education and Training Approach.



A3.17.1. **CBRN Defense Orientation.** This course conducted during Basic Military Training School for enlisted Airmen. It provides basic knowledge of the CBRN threat,

protective equipment, and actions to survive a CBRN attack. The course is a one-time requirement that prepares new Airmen for the CBRN Defense Awareness Course.

A3.17.2. **CBRN Defense Awareness (ZZ133039).** This on-line course consists of individual knowledge-based objectives that provide students a more in-depth knowledge of CBRN defense hazards and protective actions. It also provides the knowledge required to identify CBRN threats, threat mitigation, IPE requirements, and attack recovery actions.

A3.17.2.1. There are no prerequisites identified for this course.

A3.17.2.2. Required audience and course frequency are defined in AFI 36-2201, *Air Force Training Program*, and AEF Online (**https://aef.afpc.randolph.af.mil/Predeployment.aspx**).

A3.17.2.3. AFSC 3E9X1 personnel, whose training and certification requirements exceed the CBRN Defense Awareness Course, are exempt from completing this course.

A3.17.3. **CBRN Defense Survival Skills (ZZ133041).** This instructor-led course consists of individual and team localized performance-based objectives that provide local conditions training and hands-on evaluation of knowledge acquired during the CBRN Defense Awareness Course. This course prepares personnel to survive in a CBRN environment and mitigate the effects of a CBRN attack.

A3.17.3.1. The CBRN Defense Awareness Course is a prerequisite for this course.

A3.17.3.2. Required audience and course frequency are defined in AFI 36-2201 and AEF Online.

A3.17.3.3. Students will comply with the course requirements identified in **Table A3.1 (T-3).**

Table A3.1. Student CBRN Defense Survival Skills Course Requirements.

Actions Required BEFORE Each Student Attends CBRN Defense Survival Skills
1.Be current in CBRN Defense Awareness. **(T-3).**
2.Be current in Quantitative Fit Test (QNFT) through the BE Flight. **(T-3).**
3.Remove contact lenses and earrings (as applicable). **(T-3).**
4.Remove elaborate hairpieces or hairstyles that interfere with proper size, fit, and wear of the protective mask. Additionally, remove pins, combs, headbands, elastic bands, and barrettes to allow hair to hang freely and naturally (according to T.O. standards). **(T-3).**
5.Be clean-shaven according to T.O. **(T-3).**
6.Military personnel will wear Airman Battle Uniform/flight suit. **(T-3).**
7.Civilian and contract personnel will wear attire appropriate for field training. **(T-3).**
Equipment Required by Each Student Attending CBRN Defense Survival Skills
1.Serviceable protective mask (inspected and sized) with carrier, outsert, training filter/filter set, protective mask spectacle inserts. **(T-3).**
2.Chemical Protective Overgarment (CPO) (designated for training). **(T-3).**
3.Protective gloves and inserts. **(T-3).**
4.Overboots. **(T-3).**
5.Canteen with adaptor cap. **(T-3).**

A3.17.3.4. Upon successful course completion, the supervisor or trainer must ensure the individual can perform essential enabling tasks while wearing IPE to maintain proficiency. **(T-3).**

A3.17.3.5. Individuals who undergoing a permanent change of station to a HTA/MTA (see Table 4.6), must be current in both the CBRN Defense Awareness and the CBRN Defense Survival Skills before departure and will be considered current for the duration of the assignment (less than 24 months). (T-1). After 24 months, personnel require refresher training.

A3.17.3.6. Personnel participating in MTA or HTA operational readiness exercises, inspections, or TDY that are required to carry IPE IAW paragraph 4.21.2, must be current in both CBRN Defense Awareness and CBRN Defense Survival Skills prior to departing. **(T-2).**

A3.17.3.7. Individuals medically exempt from duty according to AFI 48-123, *Medical Examination and Standards*, are exempt from the CBRN Defense Survival Skills Course. After exemptions or waivers expire, personnel must complete the course at the required frequency defined in AFI 36-2201 and AEF Online. **(T-3).**

A3.17.3.8. AFS 3E9X1 and 3E8X1 personnel, whose training and certification requirements exceed the CBRN Defense Survival Skills Course, are exempt from completing this course.